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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

The Battles Around Metz.

When and Where Fought.

A New Movement.

The Alleged Concentrations.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

The Battle of Woerth.

Additional Particulars.

The Battle of Forbach.

Full and Graphic Details

War Miscellany.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS NEAR METZ.

The Fortress of Metz and its Communications—The Towns in the Vicinity—The Battles of Last Week, and where they were Fought—Has Bazaine Escaped to the Northwest?

The fortress of Metz is situated on the right or eastern shore of the Moselle, 170 miles due east from Paris. To illustrate the relative position of the places which have figured in the reports of the battles fought in its neighborhood last week we give an outline plan, in which all the more important ones are laid down. Thionville is directly north of Metz, at a distance of 17 miles, on the Moselle; while Nancy is 29 miles to the south, on the Meurthe, a branch of the Moselle. Half way between Metz and Nancy is Pont-a-Mousson. Near Metz the Moselle takes a turn to the west in its upward course, which places Pont-a-Mousson, which is on the river, a little to the west of the direct line between Metz and Nancy.

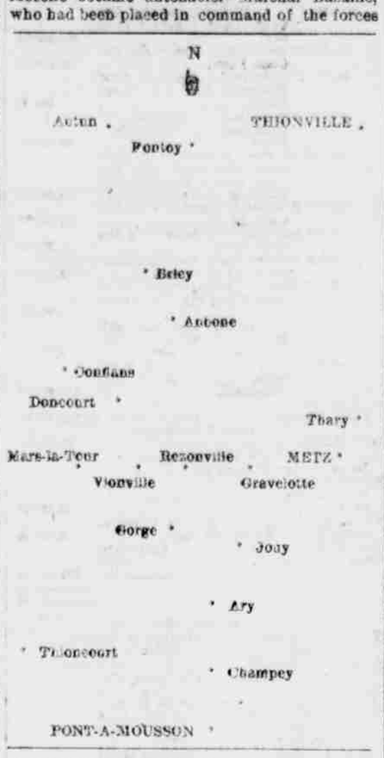
The Communications of Metz and the Neighboring Towns.

At Frouard, a few miles northwest of Nancy, a railroad branches off from the main line between Paris and Strasburg, and, following the course of the Moselle, runs in a northerly direction through Pont-a-Mousson, Champey, Ary, Jouy, Metz, Thary, and Thionville, beyond which it passes into the neutral territory of Luxemburg. Near Thionville, another railroad branches off to the left, passing in a northwesterly direction through Longuyon, Montmedy, Sedan, and Mezieres, towards Brussels, a line at right angles connecting Mezieres with Rheims and the network of railroads between that city and Paris. Metz is thus connected by rail with Paris by two roads, the one running west from Frouard, 25 miles south, and the one running northwest from Thionville, 17 miles north. It is also the terminus of a railroad running from Manheim west through Saarbruck, and an extension of this line westward to Verdun, on the Meuse, 30 miles distant, has been projected. Unfortunately for the French, however, it has never been built.

The only road from Metz to Verdun, therefore, is the common highway. At Gravelotte, 6 miles west of Metz, and brought by the curve in the Moselle within two or three miles of the river, a high road branches off to the northwest, passing through Doncourt and Conflans to Etain, 25 miles distant, from which point another high road branches off in a southwest direction to Verdun. Still another high road starts out from Metz, and, taking a northwest direction, passes through Anbone and Briey, the latter place being about 15 miles distant. The high road running nearly due west, and presenting the most direct route to Verdun, after passing through Gravelotte, strikes Vionville, Rezonville, and Mars-la-Tour, all of which have been given a place in history by the operations of the past ten days. Mars-la-Tour is about 12 miles from Metz, and Vionville and Rezonville directly between the first-named place and Gravelotte. Such, as near as we can get at them, are the relative positions of the places given in the accompanying sketch. Until they were given unusual prominence by the recent military movements, they were of such little consequence as not to figure in the gazetteers or on the maps. Most of them are mere hamlets, and some of them nothing more than chateaux or country seats of wealthy gentlemen.

The French on the Line of the Moselle.

The contests of the 6th of August, of which the full details have just reached us by mail, resulted in dislodging the French from their first line—that directly on the frontier and facing the Prussian line on the Saar. The battle of Woerth drove the bulk of the French forces in the neighborhood of Strasburg west to Nancy; the battle of Forbach compelled the falling back of the advance of the French centre to Metz. The Emperor's army was thus placed on the line of the Moselle, extending in a north-and-south direction from Nancy to Thionville. The advance of the Crown Prince at the head of the victorious Prussian left after the battle of Woerth compelled the evacuation of Nancy by MacMahon on the 13th, the pursuit being kept up until both pursuers and pursued were lost sight of in the region west of the Meuse and isolated from the anxious outside world by the destruction of railroad and telegraphic communications. As the Prussian left advanced, the railroad west of Frouard was destroyed, and communication between Metz and Paris by the southern and most direct route destroyed. With Nancy and Frouard in the hands of the enemy, and the Prussian centre and right centre, commanded respectively by Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz, in front of Metz, the line of the Moselle became untenable. Marshal Bazaine, who had been placed in command of the forces



in and around Metz, therefore determined upon abandoning his position, leaving only force sufficient to hold the stronghold of Metz, his first object being to withdraw the bulk of his army to Verdun, whence it was probably his intention to continue to fall back across the Meuse and the plateau of the Argonnes to the valley of the Marne, where a stand could be taken in the neighborhood of Chalons, to keep the invaders from approaching Paris.

The Battle of Sunday, August 14.

Bazaine had drawn his own corps and those of Frossard, L'Admirault, and Bourbaki to the immediate neighborhood of Metz on the 12th, and on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, he began to move his army across the Moselle, to take up the line of march for Verdun. But before he had accomplished his purpose the 1st and 7th Prussian Army Corps, commanded respectively by Generals von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow, were hurled upon his rear, the corps of Frossard sustaining the brunt of the attack. The result of the battle was that the French commander succeeded in getting the whole of his army across the river, while the Prussians sustained a loss altogether out of proportion to that which they inflicted. But the westward movement of the French was materially delayed, and the first object of the Prussians was thus achieved.

The Battles of Monday, August 15.

On Monday, the 15th, there appears to have been two different engagements, neither of them, however, on a very extended scale. The Prussians crossed the Moselle, a portion above and another portion below Metz, near Pont-a-Mousson, after which a part of their army approached Metz to reconnoitre, discovering that the bulk of Bazaine's force had escaped towards Verdun. Towards evening, however, the French appeared to have made an effort to throw the Prussians, some of whom had already penetrated as far as Mars-la-Tour, back on the Moselle. The encounter took place near the village of Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established his headquarters. The contest was brief but bloody, and at its close the relative positions of the two armies were apparently unchanged.

The Battle of Tuesday, August 16.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, about 9 o'clock, the two armies encountered each other beyond Gravelotte, between Doncourt and Vionville. The French right was towards Gravelotte, and its left near Doncourt. On the right it encountered the Prussian left, composed of the 3d Corps, General Constantin von Alvensleben; and the Hanoverian Corps, General von Voigts-Rhetz, of Prince Frederick Charles' army; while on the left it faced General von Steinmetz's corps. At each end of the line there was a desperate and protracted struggle, but the definite result is yet a mystery, as both the official and unofficial reports thus far received are so contradictory as to render it impossible to get at the truth. "The enemy were driven back, and we bivouacked on the position we had taken," said Marshal Bazaine; while King William claimed to have had the advantage, although he acknowledged a heavy loss.

The Battle of Wednesday, August 17.

A small portion of the French army appears to have been cut off in the engagement of Monday, and during the night the right wing fell back a few miles to the neighbornood of Mars-la-Tour, where it was assailed on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th, by the army of Prince Frederick Charles, the action lasting until nightfall. A victory was again claimed for both sides; but, although the Prussian attack was evidently repulsed at several points, the main body of the French appear to have been thrown back towards Metz, showing that the Prussian left, under Prince Frederick Charles, had succeeded in getting around the enemy and interposing itself between the French position and Verdun.

The Battle of Thursday, August 18.

On Thursday, the 18th, the conflict was renewed, and by this time the relative positions of the two hostile armies appear to have been changed, the French facing west and the Prussians east. The French, at the opening of the battle, appeared to have advanced some distance west of Gravelotte towards Rezonville, having thus under their partial control both of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at the former place, the southern one through Mars-la-Tour, and the northern one through Doncourt. The battle, which was the most hotly contested of the whole series, began about 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 9 at night, the French being gradually driven back until they lost their hold upon the two roads to Verdun and were safe from further assault under the guns of Metz.

Such, at least, is the Prussian side of the story, and there would seem to be but little doubt that the relative positions of the two armies at the close of the struggle were such as to render all communications with Paris by way of Verdun impossible. This much the Prussians claimed, with apparent justice, and in being able to do so they witnessed the partial accomplishment of the task they set about on the morning of the 14th—the prevention of a withdrawal of Bazaine's army from Metz by way of the most direct route towards Paris, which lay through Mars-la-Tour and Verdun.

The Present Situation.

But the first despatches from King William's headquarters claimed that the communications of Bazaine had been entirely severed, and his army hemmed in around Metz. The 12th Prussian Corps was said to hold the railroad from Metz to Thionville, rendering the hostile cordon drawn around the French army complete. This is apparently confirmed by the brilliant and graphic description of the battle by the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, published in full on another page to-day, who states that late in the day the army of General von Steinmetz swept down from the northeast, effected a junction with the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, effectually flanked the French, and completed the investment of Metz on the northwest. In still further confirmation is the acknowledgment by the French authorities that for two whole days there was no communication between Paris and Bazaine's army, which tends to show that, for a time at least, the investment of Metz was complete on all sides, and the French forces entirely isolated.

On Monday morning we had a report, from Prussian sources, that at daybreak on Sunday, the 21st, Bazaine made a determined effort to break through the Prussian lines, but was driven back after a desperate fight of three hours. Of this alleged encounter no further tidings have been received, from either French or Prussian sources, and the whole report has been generally discredited. But, with his army completely surrounded, it was necessary that Bazaine should do something, starvation and capitulation being his only alternative. It was useless to attempt escape by way of Pont-a-Mousson and Toul, the railroad in that direction being in the undisputed possession of the Prussians. The route directly west by way of Verdun was equally impracticable; for five days he had struggled hard to maintain his hold upon it. In this dilemma, the route by way of Thionville and Montmedy offered the only possible chance of escape. And now arises the vital question as to how his communications with Paris were reopened, as they have apparently been. Yesterday we had two distinct reports, one that he had received supplies by way of Mezieres and Montmedy; another to the effect that he had made good his escape, with the bulk of his army, as far as Montmedy, which is 25 miles due north of Verdun and 45 miles northwest of Metz, and was contemplating a junction with MacMahon's army at the head of the valley of the Marne. Immediately on top of this came the announcement that he was still in the neighborhood of Metz, and that MacMahon had succeeded in joining him with a large force, by way of the route which, it was first stated, Bazaine had taken on his retreat. Coupled with this last report is the further announcement, but as yet confirmed by no official reports, that the Crown Prince had abandoned his march towards the capital, and, marching in a northeast direction, united his army with that commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz, to the west of Metz. Thus the matter stands, and it is useless to indulge in further speculations until the mystery is partially cleared up by later and fuller advices.

—Since writing the above a despatch has been received stating that, according to the very latest news from Paris, Metz is completely isolated. But it does not tell us whether Bazaine is at Metz or at Montmedy.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

A Graphic Description of Frossard's Defeat in Front of Saarbruck.

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives a graphic description of Frossard's defeat at Forbach. He writes from Metz, under date of August 10, as follows:—

On the 5th of August, at 7 in the morning, our regiments on the heights of Saarbruck were ordered to fall back on a second line of hills in front of the village of Spikeren. The French had three divisions, about 20,000 men. The village itself is in a hollow, commanded front and rear by ridges; in front the ridge ends on a plain, in sharp acclivities; on the left lies the main road to Forbach, and the railway. On the right there is a large wood covering the slope and descending into the plain. The frontier line was at the very edge of this wood. At 10 o'clock fire is opened. We were expecting the attack from the Sarreguemines side, and we thought this was only a feint; but it is no skirmishing line. The Prussians are advancing in heavy masses. They are arriving along the Forbach road by the gorge of the hill, and as they debouch and open out we see what is in store for us; they are at least 60,000 strong. The affair will be serious.

The 10th Foot Chasseurs were sent forward as skirmishers; on the left the 40th line held the wood. The Prussian line began with a close, rapid fire; they held themselves well down in the ditches and fired at our men as they gained the extremity of the plateau. On the right the work began at once. Round the wood there was terrible fighting. The musketry fire is one long roll; they climb a sharp ascent, we mow them down by whole lines; the blanks are filled instantly, and the column keeps pressing upwards until at last they make good their footing, and entering the wood, effect a junction with those who had been coming up on the other side. In this bush-fighting I have heard since that the 40th line and 10th Chasseurs unavoidably fired on each other several times; but the enemy must have suffered terribly. The Chassepots had a longer range, but this advantage was sensibly lessened as they closed in. The Prussian artillery poured in a heavy fire of shot and shell, while the French batteries, though inferior in force and numbers, made up for their deficiency by the extreme rapidity of their movements and by the certainty of their practice. The mitrailleuses, from which so much was expected, might have compensated for the French inferiority of numbers, but unfortunately they could not be brought into play; the fighting was so hand-to-hand in the woods that their explosion would have been as dangerous to friend as to foe. This cover fighting, indeed, the French soldiers attribute to the Prussian dislike, first, of the mitrailleuse; secondly, of the bayonet. In one instance I saw about three hundred men of the 91st, who finding themselves in the open field and short of cartridges, went for the Prussians with the cold steel; but the Prussians declined the honor, and fairly broke, and the Frenchmen, not being supported, were obliged to fall into line again.

About 3 o'clock, in spite of all we could do, the Prussians made good their position and threw up intrenchments in the wood. The carnage on the French side was severe. The little village church of Spikeren was turned into a hospital, and a sad procession of wounded men was soon formed. Most of the officers of the 40th were either killed or wounded. There was no surgeon. The women of the village did their best in cleansing away the blood and binding up the wounds—the first surgeon being the bandmaster, and his only medicament a bottle of smelling-salts.

A hospital flag has been run up on the church; the Prussian guns respect the signal, but the shell plays over us and drops into the camp in rear of the village, for the attack had been so sudden that there had been no time to strike the tents.

Meanwhile reinforcements had come up from Forbach, and Spikeren being the key to the position, it was not to be left to the enemy. The ammunition was served out, for the soldiers had used up their eighty rounds. General Metmann's division opens fire on the woods with their artillery, and the mitrailleuses are ordered into action, but the obstacles of wood and cover are insuperable, and they are useless. During the delay the wounded have been picked up, the stragglers have been collected, and now comes a new advance. Charging down the side of the hill we reach the foot of the next ridge; many of the men throw themselves flat on the ground while the hail of musketry whistles over their heads. And now two officers on horseback clear the space and ride up to the Prussians. The troops push on again and the combat is renewed, but it is in vain. The French fought desperately, hand to hand. Our mitrailleuses were never once brought into play. The Prussian position was too strong; it was a task beyond the strength of mortal man. And at nightfall we heard the drums and bugles of an approaching column from Sarreguemines, but it was too late. Lavancoupet's division was demoralized. The divisions of Bataille and Verger were not much better, for the 40th, 76th, and 24th line and the 10th Chasseurs were almost exterminated. Retreat was the only course open. We fell back on Stetlin, the artillery covering our movement. Not a word of complaint was heard from the troops, though I saw the tears roll down many a brave fellow's cheeks, forgetful of his own misfortune and thoughtful only of the honor of France. It was a sad sight. The Prussians had seized the railway station and had fired upon it, though it was filled with fugitives. I saw one poor woman shot dead and others wounded. The villagers accompanied our march, women weeping, children whining at being dragged abroad in the night. No fires were permitted along the line of march for fear of drawing upon us the fire of the Prussian guns.

I will not offer my own opinions, but prefer to repeat what I heard. The French soldier is a pretty impartial critic and no mean judge of the merits of his superiors. I recollect to have read that Prince Frederick Charles considered one of the deficiencies of the French system was its contempt of scouting parties. Had the French in this case been properly handled, they must have known that the Prussians were advancing in force. The woods were full of them and nobody knew it. The soldiers, interchanging opinions freely, commented on this ignorance.

The army was splendid, the fighting heroic, but the generalship deplorable. At Forbach there was a train with four car-loads of powder. A shell would have exploded the train and blown the depot and village to atoms. So a battery of artillery was sent to cover it. The sight of this battery brought on the Prussian fire; the artillery retired, but were obliged to leave the car and the powder. I mention this not as any one's fault; it might have been the best course, but it was an incident.

General Steinmetz's Report.

The following is the official report from General von Steinmetz regarding the battle:—

"To-day, from noon till after dark, a severe and well-contested battle has been fought between Saarbruck and Forbach. The 14th Division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves, by three battalions and the battery of the 16th Division, three battalions, two batteries, and cavalry (the telegram does not specify which). The heights of Spikeren, to the south of the exercise ground, were taken by storm and the enemy driven back upon Forbach. While this was going on the 13th Division advanced opposite Volklingen, took Rossein, and by nightfall established the head of the column at Forbach. General Francois was killed. Very many wounded men and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not yet been ascertained.

"I have assumed the command.

"V. STEINMETZ."

A French Account of the Closing Scenes of the Battle.

Camille Pelletan, a correspondent of one of the papers, thus describes the close of the battle of Forbach:—

Then a horrible scene was presented. In the face of these new enemies detachments of regiments and scattered bodies (corps) reformed, and the soldiers of both nations fought almost hand to hand, firing at each other at one hundred yards with guns that kill at one thousand five hundred. The flashes seemed to touch; the volleys were delivered point blank. We resisted, we struggled, but we were crushed. It was impossible to keep it up. We were caught between two Prussian batteries. It was at first a retreat—orderly enough—then it became a rout, a flight; men, women and children, wild, panic-stricken and lost, fled they knew not whither. Then Forbach took fire, and the flames blazed up in lurid redness through the darkness of the night. Now the enemy were masters of all. They fired upon a passing train, and the carriages ran in the midst of smoke and through a hail of bullets and cannon balls. The station was captured; a train full of soldiers was seized, and the locomotive was sent back alone to tell the tale of our disaster."

The French commander states officially that the Prussians turned one of their batteries upon the ambulance corps, but it is impossible to believe that Germans would willingly be guilty of an atrocity like this. In the present state of French minds this may be merely another trick to work them up to frenzy against the invader; or it may have been an accident caused by the disorderly retreat of the beaten troops who became mixed up with the line of hospital wagons.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

An American Account—The Battle-field—The Attack—Great Strength of the Prussians—The Terrific Fighting—The French Retreat.

We gave yesterday a full account of the battle of Woerth from French and English sources. The following details from the correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Paris on August 12, will be read with interest:—

I send you, compiled from the letters of our own correspondents in the field, and from official sources, a condensed, but at the same time very full, account of the battle of Froschweiler, (or, as the Prussians term it, the battle of Woerth), in which, while the Prussians gained a substantial advantage, the French added to their military fame a fresh halo of imperishable glory. In the future annals of the actual conflict between France and Prussia, the battle fought on the 6th of August, with such fearful odds against the French side, will be recorded in France as the battle of Froschweiler, and in Germany as the battle of Woerth, from the names of the two villages which formed the principal points of attack and defense on the day that proved so disastrous, though not at all inglorious, to the French arms. Froschweiler is one of the finest strategical positions in this portion of the Vosges mountains. It was here that Hoche, one of the glorious illustrations of the First Empire, defeated the Prussian army during the war of the republic, and it was here, also, and at Woerth, that Marshal MacMahon had drawn up his *corps d'armee*, under the impression that reinforcements, if needed, might easily be forthcoming from Bitche, Strasburg, and Colmar.

THE FRENCH POSITION.

According to information received on the previous day, it was not expected that the Prussians would attack before the 7th, but that supposition turned out to be incorrect, as well as the opinion as to the number of the enemy likely to be brought to bear upon the French forces present. This numerical superiority ultimately proved to be overwhelming, in spite of the heroic action of every French soldier engaged in the battle, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

MacMahon's troops occupied a formidable position on the heights around Woerth; the Marshal's headquarters were at the chateau of Turckheim; he had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at Reichshofen, to the left of which village the infantry and cavalry of the division which had been engaged on the 4th were also posted. The Marshal's left, commanded by General Ducrot, was at Froschweiler; and his centre, composed of the divisions commanded respectively by Generals Raoult and Lartigues, was in position at Eisenhaussen and Morsbronner.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

At an early hour in the morning, an exchange of shots between outposts indicated the probability of a coming engagement, and similar alarms were repeated several times till 10 o'clock, when the battle of Froschweiler commenced in earnest, to terminate with such losses on both sides that the victory of the Prussians must have cost them dearer even than the defeat of MacMahon's *corps d'armee* cost the French. "Three such victories," writes an enthusiastic French journalist, who was dodging about all day in Woerth amid showers of shot and shells and cannon balls, "would certainly demoralize, if not ruin, the army of the King of Prussia." When the Prussian firing began seriously, it was thought to be only a fire of sharpshooters, for the French rather expected to be attacked from the side of Sarreguemines; but the Prussians issued in such dense masses from Saarbruck, both by the high road to Forbach and along the pass behind the village of Arneval, that Marshal MacMahon at once perceived that matters were becoming very hot in that direction. The 10th Foot Chasseurs at once opened out as tirailleurs in front of the Spikeren mamelon, while the 40th Regiment of the line occupied a wood. On the right the Prussians commenced a very vigorous and well-sustained fire; they were ambuscated in ditches, from whence they fired upward on the French soldiers, who gradually reached the extremity of the plateau, while the Prussians attacked the wood on two sides.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

It was in and around this wood that the most terrible fighting took place. There was an incessant roll of shot firing, as the Prussians endeavored to climb a steep approach; entire lines were swept down by the French fire, but they were constantly replaced by fresh troops, and the attacking column kept continually advancing. As soon as it reached the summit the Prussians fell upon the woods, to assist those who had taken up a position on the other side. In the midst of the clumps of trees and behind the hedges, the 40th Regiment struggled heroically, while the chasseurs, on the outside, were battling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable confusion arising from fighting in a wood, the chasseurs and the soldiers of the line did each other much mischief; but it is also certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassepots carry further than the Prussian guns, although this superiority was not of much advantage, owing to the closeness of the principal part of the sanguinary conflict. While this horrible combat was proceeding, the Prussian and French artillery were actively engaged in other directions, and the heavy and noisy projectiles, as they fell or exploded, raised immense clouds of dust, and spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number of their cannon, and literally fired down the comparatively few pieces that were opposed to them, although the French fired throughout the day with great calmness and regularity.

THE MITRAILLEUSES.

Much, and very justly, was expected from the mitrailleuses, and they would certainly have proved an effective assistance to make up for the numerical inferiority of the French troops. But, unfortunately, they could but rarely be made use of: first of all, because they require the enemy to be upon open ground, unprotected by obstacles, whereas here the trees completely neutralized their power of destruction. Then, again, the French and the Prussian soldiers were so mixed together, although always at a certain distance, sometimes advancing, sometimes retiring, that it would have been difficult to strike the enemy only. By-the-by, the mitrailleuse used by the Germans is the invention of an American gentleman, Dr. Gatling. You will remember that about two years and a half ago I wrote you a mass of particulars regarding this arm, and concerning the shameful way in which Dr. Gatling was treated by the French authorities. They made several trials with his gun at Vincennes, stole the principle of it, and let him go unrewarded. Of course he carried it over to the Prussian side, and it is now being used effectively against the French. There is, however, a fact connected with the French mitrailleuse which gives it a certain advantage. By the removal of one small piece of its mechanism, which a gunner can easily effect by displacing it before it takes to flight, the gun is rendered perfectly useless.

TERROR OF THE BAYONET.

There are two things of which the Prussians appear to be particularly afraid—the mitrailleuses and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming in contact with either. In order to insure their comparative safety, they intrench themselves behind, no matter what, and manifest a special dread of the *armes blanches*, as the French call their bayonets. In the battle of the 6th, three hundred men of 24th Regiment, (French line), becoming suddenly without ammunition while exposed to a heavy fire, marched straight up to the enemy with their bayonets, amid a shower of shot. When within fifty yards, the Prussians took to flight and broke their ranks, but the charging party was not in sufficient force to pursue its advantage.

A SECOND ATTACK—PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

About 12 o'clock the battle appeared to be won by the French on the side of Froschweiler, and there was a short respite of about ten minutes' duration. Suddenly the Prussian artillery opened, as it were, an entirely fresh attack upon Woerth, and cannonaded at the same time the other points of the French position. This thunder, directed to the right and left, replied to by the sharp cracking of the mitrailleuses, lasted for upwards of two hours, during which the entire arsenal of modern destruction was brought to bear upon the brave men of both armies. At this time (about 2 o'clock) all Marshal MacMahon's disposable troops had been brought into position; they amounted to about 30,000 men, and the German forces opposed to them exceeded 100,000, with a proportionate superiority as to artillery. Soon after the Prussian commander-in-chief ordered the attack of the centre at Eisenhaussen. Three times the assault was repulsed, but the Germans had so many troops to spare, that each time fresh soldiers were led to the attack, while those who were beaten went to re-form under the protection of their artillery. After each repulse five or six hundred Turcos and Zouaves pursued the enemy to the end of the village, where, on the third occasion, a considerable number of the heroes of the French bayonet were surrounded, and either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This achievement turned the tide of the battle completely in favor of the Prussians, who, on the fourth assault, dislodged the troops from the centre of the French position at Eisenhaussen, while the hill in front of Froschweiller was the scene of one of the most determined fights ever witnessed, ending in the defeat of the French, who were beaten by sheer numbers, in whose presence courage became useless because powerless.

THE FRENCH RETREAT.

At 3 o'clock Froschweiller was on fire, and at 4 o'clock Eisenhaussen was burning also. The French, although beaten, did not appear to be aware that they were almost surrounded by enemies, and that it was time to retreat. At 4 o'clock all the Prussian masses that had not yet been brought into requisition were ordered to advance, descended the hills of Gunstadt, Daffenbach, and Goresdorf, and were let loose against those few of the French who were still capable of offering any resistance. The battle of Froschweiller was lost and won.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

A Franco-American View—The Empire Has Passed Away, but France Remains Invincible.

The *Messager Franco-Americain*, the Liberal French organ published in New York, in referring to the alleged terms of peace recently made public, says:—

"If the Germans are obtuse enough to wish for an Empire after France's example, and their own experience during centuries; if they wish to render immovable the absolute authority of the house of Hohenzoern, and to prostrate themselves before William and his descendants, let them do it as much as they chose; that is their business. If that is what they call progress, they prove their ability and fitness to march at the head of Europe and of civilization, as they pretend to. With regard to the downfall of Napoleon, there is only one word to say: it was decided some time ago. * * * * As for the Orleans family, we do not believe that it has merited the insult which it has to-day received from the Prussian Government. * * * * They have offered their services to France to fight against Prussia, not in order to seek shelter under the hated flag of the Hohenzollern. We know not the plans of the Imperialist party, to which party our country owes the disasters of the past fortnight and its third invasion. One thing is certain, and that is that the Empire is defeated, and there is, therefore, no further reason for its existence. But the empire having passed away, France remains France; France remains invincible. From the time when the enemy stepped on its soil the imperial war became a national war. Those only can lead who are resolved to conquer or to die; those only who will never consent to any deed of shame; those only who have faith in the destiny of the European democracy, and who know that it belongs to a free and republican France to march at the head of the nations."

FEEDING AN ARMY.

The "Physical Basis" of Fighting.

The *Gazette de France* gives the following details with regard to the supply of food for the army of the Rhine:—Meat—the contract for fresh meat for the army of the Rhine has been given to the syndic of the cattle merchants at the price of 1f. 58c. the kilogramme—about 50,000f. a day; the performance of this contract to begin on the 5th of August. Salt meat for the fleet is supplied by the Americans. It is the best and wholesomest, say the exporters. The principal supplies of bacon come from Brittany. Morlaix is the great storehouse for this article. Bread—A considerable quantity of flour also comes from America. It is with this flour chiefly that the bread is made which is baked in Paris for the troops. It seems to be decided that in future the bread shall be baked on the spot near each camp. It has been calculated that 1000 journeymen bakers and 250 campaigning ovens are enough to supply the wants of 400,000 men. The campaigning oven, of thin iron, can be set up in three hours and used immediately. The bread for the troops in Paris will be baked at the Invalides and other supplementary buildings. Five hundred thousand rations of food leave Paris each day for the eastern frontier—biscuit, rice, dry vegetables, sugar, roasted coffee, brandy, wine, etc. Forage—Switzerland sends it to Nancy in boats. The forage, taken at the root, comes to fifty francs the thousand. The Hungarian hay, delivered at the Strasburg railway station, will cost fifty-five francs the thousand. Experience will decide as to the quality of the forage from these two markets. It is well known that there is a scarcity in France as regards this article.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

The loan market continues active, and borrowers are again in strong force both at the banks and in the outside market. Call loans are very dull in the absence of any disposition to speculate in stocks, and money is freely loaned at 5½ @6 per cent. on good collaterals. Discounting is active and firm, the lowest figure being 7 per cent., even on the best paper offered in the market. The exact figure depends as much on dates as credits at this time.

Gold is very active and unsettled; sales opening at 116⅜, advanced to 117¾, and closed at 117½.

Government bonds were dull and weak, in sympathy with the downward course of gold, but this tendency is hardly so rapid.

Stocks continue dull and prices are a fraction off. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾.

Reading sold at 47·69, regular, up to 47·94, b. o.; Pennsylvania was fairly active, with sales at 58¾ and 58¾, s. o.; sales of Lehigh Valley at 57¾, and Camden and Amboy at 114¾.

Canal shares were in better demand. Sales of Lehigh at 34⅛ and 33⅜, b. o., and Schuylkill common at 8¼.

The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	180 sh Read R	2d 47·69
$1250 N Penna 7s	86 90	200 do	s.2d 47·69
$2000 Phil & E 7s	s. 88	100 do	c. 47¾
$700 Leh 6s, '84	83¾	600 do	47¾
223 sh Penna R	s. 58¾	100 do	2d 47·69
200 do	s.s30 58¾	131 do	47¾
34 sh Leh V	2d.s. 57¾	100 do	b60. 47·94
25 sh Cam & Am R	114¾	300 sh Sch Nav	8¼
200 sh Leh N	s.b60. 34¾	100 do	c. 8¾
160 do	b5. 33¾		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	116¾	10·53 A. M	117¼
10·01 "	116¾	12·15 P. M	117¼
10·51 "	117¾	12·16 "	117¾
10·52 "	117¾	12·20 "	117¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 109¾@110¼; do. do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109½; Pacifics, 111¾@112¾. Gold, 117¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do. 1867, do. 109¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@112. Gold, 117¾@117¾; Silver, 112@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110½; do. July, 1868, 110@110¼; 8s, 10-40, 107@107½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@112½. Gold, 117¾@117¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—There is more inquiry for Flour, both for shipment and home consumption, and prices are steady. Sales of superfine at $5 50@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@7, the latter rate for choice; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $7·25; 900 barrels Ohio do. do., part at $7·25@7·50, and part on private terms; 300 barrels Kentucky do. do. at $7·40; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6·12½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has improved, but prices remain without change. Sales of 5500 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·43; 1800 bushels Michigan amber, at $1·45@1·51; and 800 bushels Indiana white, choice, at $1·50. Rye is held at 90@95c. for new Western and Southern. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 95@98c.; Western do. at 94@95c.; and Western mixed at 89@93c. Oats are more active. Sales of 10,000 bushels new Western at 48@49c.; 2500 bushels do. at 50c.; and 1000 bushels Maryland at 48c.

Whisky is two cents lower. Sales of 125 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95@96c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Arrived, ships S. G. Reed, from Japan; Weathersfield, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; and Debret, from Tahiti.

Sailed, ship Comadre, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....84 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bowman, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, do.
Schr Henry Taylor, Borman, New Bedford, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Boston, do.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, Boston, do.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgson, Boston, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr E. H. Cabada, Swain, Boston, do.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, Boston, do.
Schr C. Young, Young, Boston, do.
Schr Aid, Smith, Charlestown, do.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Commercial Point, do.
Schr L. H. Cady, Wood, Boston, do.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Danversport, do.
Schr H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Boston, do.
Schr Onkahi, Bryant, Washington, do.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, Boston, do.
Schr Redondo, Smith, Boston, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. S. Gerstman, Mrs. E. C. Roberts, Miss Annie Roberts, J. Mack, T. J. Rawls, P. B. Walsh, and Mrs. Mary Gardner.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr M. Rheinhart, Hand, from Kennebec River, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Queen of the South, Corson, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr John W. Hall, Powell, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Pathway, Haley, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE VICTORY OF PRUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the Germans conduct their campaign to the end as vigorously and successfully as they have commenced it, even though meeting with occasional checks, the attention of the world will be closely called to the system and organization which could produce such remarkable results. The Prussian Commonwealth—which now leads and represents the various German States—stands forth to all Europe as the one community which has been able to make the most tremendous and well-directed military efforts beheld by the world since the days of Napoleon. In fifteen days from a sudden declaration of war, a community of scholars, merchants, and farmers are seen to quietly and carefully assemble nearly a million of men in arms, transport them, as methodically as though they were sent by express, to their appointed stations, and suddenly hurl half of them, with the precision of a campaign arranged on a map, upon the first military empire of modern times, and shake it to its base. The business-like quiet of these vast operations, the modest tone of the leaders, and then the tremendous and combined energy of the strokes dealt upon the enemy, are calculated to impress the minds of the most thoughtless observers, as showing a great fund of power and thorough discipline and training behind all these outward efforts. Men will recall that four years since, by similar audacity and similar organization, the proudest empire of Eastern Europe was struck to the ground in a six weeks' campaign. Napoleon was accustomed to say that but one or two of his Marshals could handle in the field over a hundred thousand men. Thus far under the present Emperor, and in this campaign, there is no evidence that a single French General has known how to handle even fifty thousand, so that heavy bodies of troops could support one another.

The French are, by their own statements, always outnumbered at any given point on their lines of attack or defense. And yet it cannot be mere accident that on the Prussian side at least three men are found who can handle armies, and mass them with perfect order, and hurl them with tremendous force on points selected beforehand, each of which armies numbers over one hundred thousand men. Our people, who had four terrible years' experience in military science, know that it is not accident which enables Prussia to transport, feed, supply, and arm suitably such vast bodies of soldiers. While complaints come by every mail from Paris of the want of organization and the defects in commissariat and transportation in the French armies, the Germans seem well fed and provided for, and all supplies are rapidly transported. War in modern times is not entirely an affair of chance-work. Success means discipline, organization, power of command and financial and administrative skill. The Prussian victories over the Austrians were victories of intelligence over stupidity. The German victories over the French are conquests of education over drill and mechanism. If the German armies invest Paris during 1870, it will be because the whole Prussian system is superior to the French, because an educated nation in arms is stronger than a standing army, and common schools are better even for war than Imperial Guards.

Ever since Prussia broke down under the assault of the first Napoleon, and Von Stein began his great internal reforms, she has been steadily and quietly pursuing her course of improvement and education. Enforced education for all, strict discipline, a limited military service for every able-bodied man, municipal administration, free trade, and an economical government, have been the salient features of this Prussian development and progress during the last fifty years. Under it she has silently created a nation of scholars and soldiers, a civil service of exactness and faithfulness, a well-ordered government of municipalities, not too centralized, and a most healthy condition of industrial and financial prosperity. She stands forth now the best educated nation in Europe—perhaps the thoroughness of her common-school education surpassing even our own country. There is no vast ignorant proletariat at the base of her society, such as threatens the prosperity of England or the good order of New York. Almost every man can read, and every man has been, for at least three years of his life, a soldier.

But to be a soldier in Prussia does not make him, as in France, a mere Prætorian, or tool of the Emperor. The Prussian serves his three or five years, he learns order and subordination thoroughly, he is trained in all physical exercises, and is educated in many mental branches at public expense, shortening his term of service by intellectual proficiency, and after his assigned years are finished, he returns to the people a citizen again as well as a soldier. His sympathies are not permanently withdrawn from the classes in which he was born. He is a better soldier from being a citizen and intelligently trained, and a better citizen from his habits of order and subordination. Though so large a class of able young men are thus withdrawn every year from productive labor, so economically is this military administration of the German Kingdom carried on, and so carefully are the economical maxims of the great Fritz still observed, that the taxes of Prussia are not nearly so burdensome as those of New York, while her civil administration is a hundred-fold better. No nation in Europe was so well prepared, financially, for war as she was this year; and even this enormous struggle will be borne by her more easily than by France.

The administration of Prussia has fitted her equally for war and for peace. It only needs what it was gradually receiving—an infusion of parliamentary life and a gradual limitation of the royal power—to make it the model Government of Europe. It stands now pre-eminent before the world as the representative of intelligent and united administration, as opposed to Cæsarism ruling by ignorant suffrage. Once already it had broken down, with the vigor of its assault, a feudal empire. It now hurls itself against Cæsarism, with what final result we shall soon know.

PEACE CLOSE AT HAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our view of the scene and the condition of the war, as expressed on Monday morning, is fully sustained. The main body of the French Army of the Moselle under General Bazaine is thrown back upon Metz, and its communications with both Verdun and Paris are cut off. The camp at Chalons is reported to be broken up and the Gardes Mobiles recently assembled there are said to be in full retreat on Paris without sufficient arms or provisions. Indeed, one despatch briefly announces a battle in the immediate vicinity of Chalons and another great victory by the Prussian Crown Prince. Of this, however, we have no distinct confirmation. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the Prince has communicated with the German armies of the north and centre, now jointly under the command of King William, and that he feels strong enough to continue his advance on Paris. His vanguard already hovers in sight of Sezanne, indicating a march direct upon the French capital by the line of La Ferte Gaucher, Coulommiers, and Couilly, since the route by the valley of the Aube would be further to the south, and on the arc instead of the line of the semi-circle, and consequently longer, more tedious, and far more perilous than the other. We are inclined to think that if any of his troops have been seen in that direction they are mere scouting parties.

It is impossible to reconcile with this movement the declaration that MacMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier, which is much to the eastward of Vitry-le-Francois, where the Germans under the Crown Prince were seen on Saturday, unless the French Marshal has also been surrounded and cut off. In fine, this statement looks like an error. Paris is making strenuous exertions to complete her preparations for defense. Major-General Trochu is acting with equal firmness and liberality. All classes and parties are appealed to for the common defense of the country; the radical journals lately suspended are allowed to reappear, and the Orleans princes, in spite of the Emperor's recent refusal, are permitted to come back to France. Napoleon seems to be utterly ignored and is even stated to be in flight from France, after having been treated with indignity by the troops at Chalons. The Empress Eugenie has appealed to the mediation of Queen Victoria of England, who is said to have written to King William. Meanwhile, French iron-clads have appeared off Dantzig, occasioning much alarm. On the southeast, the city of Strasbourg is reported in flames and on the eve of capitulation.

Like a bright band of light in a midnight sky the assured certainty of a speedy armistice and peace is at this juncture seen across the darkened horizon of France. The Supreme Pontiff has uttered his appeal, and King William has magnanimously spoken. Russia, Austria, Italy (where the Prince Napoleon is diligently at work), and England are quietly but strenuously striving for this great purpose. We feel certain that the result will be heard within two or three days. Christendom is shocked and horrified at the slaughter. Prussia herself appeals to the great powers "to save France from anarchy," and all good influences aid the petition. At the same time a very striking symptom is revealed in our markets here. Gold struggles and declines because our bonds go up abroad as the cause of peace advances; and already men ask themselves is there any good reason why gold should sell in Broad street at a premium higher than what should barely pay the difference of exchange between Europe and this country? Exchange on the Old World is now at about 10½ per cent. Our five-twenty bonds are selling at a premium of from 10 to 14 per cent. here, and the discount for the same in London is from 10 to 12½ per cent. and at Frankfort 7½ to 10. The premium here being from two to four per cent. higher than the discount on the same bonds in Europe, why should not gold sell to-day in Wall and Broad streets for 10½ to 11, in view of the early end of the war? We see it taking that direction, and hence infer that the acute business mind of New York sees that the inevitable collapse of the empire has come, that peace is imminent, and that the best interests of both Europe and America are about to emerge from tremendous perils.

THE MARTYRED MEMBER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. B. F. Whittemore, member of the late House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, was found guilty upon irrefragable evidence of official corruption, *i. e.*, of selling a cadetship at West Point. He said that he sold his appointing power and his official authority that he might give the money to his needy constituents. A more extraordinary plea never came from a representative—it was, in fact, the confession of a new crime. Finding himself in a tight place, Whittemore saved himself from expulsion by resigning; he went back to his constituents, and they, grateful, doubtless, for his pecuniary consolation, sent him back to the same Congress; the House, not caring to stultify itself, and being, by the provisions of the Constitution, sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, returned him his credentials. His grateful constituents showed signs of sending him still to the next Congress; but Mr. B. F. Whittemore, in a letter exhibiting the virtuous exaltation of Mr. Pecksniff, and thinking it doubtful whether the next House would prove more placable than the last, has declined in a letter of mingled dignity, wrath, and sorrow. He recites his many services to the body politic; he declares modestly that for "five years and more he has been identified with South Carolina's destiny;" "I have tried," he says," "to do my duty wherever duty called;" "I have received," he declares, "generous majorities;" "my acts," he urges, "have been unselfish; my motives for the general weal;" and here I am, he might have said, as good as twice kicked out of Congress, and with every prospect, should I be re-elected, of being kicked out a third time! And all through the action of "Logan, the wilful deceiver!" I am the victim of an "unprecedented and unconstitutional act." "The sacred rights of electors have been subverted! Magna Charta has been despised!! Law, reason, justice, precedents, have been disregarded!!! We, the governed, have no longer the prerogative to say who shall govern us!!!!" And all this through the assumptions of "Logan, the wilful deceiver!" Verily, Mr. Logan has a great deal to answer for. And so on, through quantities of what we must be excused for calling the very purest flapdoodle!

Hold hard, Mr. B. F. Whittemore! Stop moaning and groaning and sighing and turning up the whites of your eyes for a moment! Don't you see that the main question is whether or not you took the money? You were either knavish or foolish, and, in either case, you have proved yourself to be unfit for a seat in the House of Representatives! Whether you be an ass or something morally worse, does not make the least difference, except to your own conscience. A man who, in perfect innocence, commits a penitentiary offense isn't the person to assist in making the laws of the Republic. He may be a model of mature piety, the most patriotic creature breathing, a very incarnation of benevolence, but the place of honor and safety for him is the private station.

Yet we should not fail to express our admiration of Mr. Whittemore's course in refusing to be again a candidate. Whatever credit he is entitled to let him, in the name of common humanity, receive. He keeps off the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE ATROCITY OF THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

It is hard to understand how any man who appreciates the value of human life and respects the laws of human happiness can feel any kindling "sympathies" with either combatant in the dreadful war now desolating France and jeopardizing the progress of Europe. It is the merest sanguinary drivel to talk about the wickedness of the Emperor Napoleon, or the ambition of Count Bismarck, or the fanatical crown-worship of King William as the criminal cause of all these horrors. What are called the "ideas" underlying it are equally criminal, equally odious. Neither the "unity of the German race," nor the "sanctity of the German Rhine," nor "the restification of the frontiers of France" are objects so high and vital as to justify the seeking them through the rivers of blood now shedding on the soil of Europe. The German race may be "united," as many another race has been before it, without being thereby made either freer or happier or more enlightened. The Rhine will be German in vain if it is to bear on its broad bosom the armaments of kings maintained by the oppressed and swindled labor of millions. The frontiers of France will not be worth rectification if they inclose only a Prætorean camp administered by a corrupt bureaucracy. The Germans of Switzerland care nothing for "German unity," because they have found something infinitely better and nobler in Swiss freedom. The Rhine is more glorious where it sparkles at its source among the inviolate Alps, and where it broadens sluggish to the sea through the prosparous levels of heroic and independent Holland, than where it mirrors the helmets of royal garrisons on the battlements of Ehrenbreitstein, or the liveries of princes "by the will of God" on the terraces of Stolzenfels. It is simply horrible to think of the one atrocious fact that during the past six weeks at least a hundred and fifty thousand men, in the very flower and prime of manhood, have been stricken from the rolls of civilization in a war which nothing but popular ignorance, popular passions, and the helplessness of labor under the heel of power made possible, and which, in its turn, must deepen that popular ignorance, intensify those popular passions, and increase that helplessness. If the original Hohenzollern had been hanged, as his dutiful descendant Frederic thought he deserved to be, before he was married from a crane in his own Nuremburg warehouse, and if the original Bonaparte had died a childless monk in Italy, this war might still have been waged. That it can be waged at all is the sin and shame of the people who wage it; and the honest horror of the whole business expressed by the unions of the workingmen of Europe is better and wiser than all the "patriotic" balderdash and diplomatic thimble-rigging which have been wasted by educated and celebrated persons in trying to make a monstrous crime respectable and a monstrous blunder imposing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

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☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
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A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 3

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

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Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2 tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

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The new Atlantic is now open.
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THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
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ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA avenue, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

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Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,370·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$22,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $163,318·83	
Cash in Drawer 972·36	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,381
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$795,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,133,546
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,555
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,344
Accrued Interest	20,387
Premiums in course of transmission	65,158
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,90
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,381

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·00

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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

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Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

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An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

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All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

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ASSETS $200,000
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET,

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. $1,572,732·

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Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES

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Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

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PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On the complaint of Fire Marshal Blackburn, Charles Foehl, who occupied the fourth story in the building No. 148 North Third street, in which a fire occurred on Monday night, was arrested yesterday, and had a partial hearing before Alderman Kerr on the charge of being concerned in firing the place The circumstances upon which the suspicions of the Marshal are based, are that the fire broke out in several parts of the room at the same time, and that the insurances in the Royal and Germania of $1000 each were much in excess of the value of the stock Mr. Foehl will be held for a further hearing.

—Last evening an explosion of coal oil occurred in a small grocery shop on Pleasant avenue, kept by Mrs. Beaumont. A lamp suspended near a can of the oil set fire to the fluid in the can, and an explosion was the result. Benjamin Jackson, a colored man, was very seriously burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Lewis Howard and Emanuel Polk, also colored men, were burned, but not badly.

—The following Democratic nominations for the Nineteenth ward were made last night:—Common Council—Ferdinand Geisler, George Altmaier; Constable—John Spence.

—The Ellenger brothers were yesterday held in $3000 for their appearance at the United States Court to answer the charge of interfering with officers in the discharge of their duty.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116¾.

—President Grant has left Long Branch on a visit to Newport.

—On and after Monday next the September interest will be paid without rebate.

—The new rules relative to the examination of office-seekers are more rigid than heretofore.

—Secretary Cox and Postmaster-General Creswell are the only Cabinet officers now in Washington.

—In San Francisco the French have been rejoicing over despatches announcing a great victory and the capture of King William and all his staff.

—A handsome increase in population, and remarkable development of productive industry, are indicated by the census returns from this city.

—The investigation into the Wiley case was continued at Raleigh yesterday, and the case for the State was closed. Nothing at all positive was elicited.

—Consolidation of the Internal Revenue Collection districts will, it is believed, have to be deferred until the States are redistricted under the ten year law.

—A new organization, to take the place of Fenianism, has been put into operation by the Irish in St. Louis, under the title of the Irish National Brotherhood. There are to be no salaried officials.

—Eighteen more of Kirk's prisoners were discharged by Judge Brooks yesterday. Kirk's guards wished to enter the court-room with them, but the judge refused to allow armed soldiers in the court.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BAZAINE'S GREAT MOVEMENT—HE CUTS HIS WAY OUT OF METZ AND ARRIVES AT MONTMEDY—THE GREAT BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, August 23.—The details of the battle of August 18, at Gravelotte, are still wanting, even at Berlin.

German dispatches are meagre to-day, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows: The 12th Prussian corps is now between Metz and Thionville, and serves to keep up communication between Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. The fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides. The communication between Chalons (Metz?) and Paris are cut off, and the headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar la-Duc. McMahon and Failly are still retreating to cover Paris.

The following statement from a semi-official source foreshadows the demands likely to be made by Prussia in case of a successful termination of the war: "The time has arrived when Germany must be freed from French interference and menaces, and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change in the dynasty of France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek, as soon as possible, to secure the lost military prestige of France, and the burdens of an armed peace would be perpetuated.

BERLIN, August 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and, as reinforced and redistributed, will go into battle in the following order: First army, under General Steinmetz, composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th and 9th Prussian army corps, amounting in all to 100,000 infantry and 28,000 cavalry.

Second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 12th Prussian army corps; corps of Prussian guards; Royal Saxon corps, and a division of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies, and contains forty-eight regiments of infantry, with three batteries of artillery each, and thirty-four regiments of infantry, with two batteries each, and thirty-four regiments of cavalry. Aggregate in round numbers 220,000 men and 600 guns.

Third army corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, composed of 2d Bavarian army corps, under Generals Tann and Hartman, containing each 8 regiments of infantry, 5 battalions of riflemen and 5 regiments of cavalry, one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemburg troops, under General VanWerder, and composed of 8 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of riflemen, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 9 batteries of artillery, belonging to Wurtemburg, and six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, belonging to Baden, and the 5th and 11th Prussian army corps, containing the 16th infantry and 16th cavalry regiments, and thirty batteries of artillery. Total of German forces in France 520,000 men, divided into sixteen army corps. Up to this time 300,000 of the landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine, to invest and occupy places in the rear, and relieve the regular soldiers of those duties, so that they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband the veteran reserves, which were called out at the commencement of the war.

LONDON, August 23.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The following detailed account of the great battle at Gravelotte, on August 18, was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at headquarters and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King:

The first intimation we had at Pont-a-Mousson, where I found myself on August 17, of the extent to which the fighting had been going on Tuesday and Sunday last at the front, was the coming in of the wounded men.

At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes, but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that a great battle had taken place in the vicinity. The soldiers, with ghastly wounds, walked about the market place in Point-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived comrades, and told the story of the disaster. Poor fellows; it surely was disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result.

I stood among these groups and the narrative of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own, and that their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that, although there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by the narrators or listeners, which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the 14th, and that though the division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had sold its life dear.

On August 17 the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in long uncovered grain carts lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street and commanded also a view of the market place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed amid files of French unable to conceal their joy, on the one hand, and Prussian soldiers on the other.

But now come to the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other wagons, with other wounded; the wearers of red trowsers, and now and then a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length arrived a carriage with a French General. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the people; but it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the north.

At midnight, on the 10th, all the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouac arround the little city. For several days previously there had been troops almost perpetually marching through; but now the tramp through every street and byway, made between midnight and dawn, a perpetual roar.

Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness and managed to get a seat on a wagon that was going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorge, some twelve miles from Point-a-Mousson. On our way we met a large number of French prisoners, who were looked upon with much curiosity by the continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard.

The way was so blocked up with wagons, that I finally concluded I would do the six or seven miles on foot better, so I got out of my carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouvient, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, uhlans and huzzars crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorge.

Hurrying my own steps, I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battle-field, strewn literally, as far as my eye could reach, with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field, companies were still burying the dead, chiefly the Prussians; the French, being necessarily last, were still lying in great numbers on the ground. A few of those I saw were not dead.

As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on benind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke out into a wild hurrah, and dashed forward. A few more steps, and I gained the eminence, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry and seemed to thrill even their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen, and a considerable part of their wings.

The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses, and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battle-field of August 16—the Prussian side thereof. On the left, stretched like a silver thread, the road to Verdun and Paris, for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It ran between lines of poplars, which stood against the horizon.

On my left, and on as far as the eye could reach toward Metz, with military regularity, strewn on this road like beads were the pretty villiages, each with its church tower, which, although they have separate names, are only a few hundred yards apart.

On my right were the thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the vicinity, the one I had just left, Gorge. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should one day be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

I arrived just as the battle waxed warm, that is about noon of August 18. At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative men and soldiers of Prussia were standing on this ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert and Adjutant Krarski.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, of the United States army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which on some maps is called St. Mariol. Desperate, but unavailing; for every one man in the French corps had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver.

Soon it was plain that this wing (the French right) was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up, under cover of a continuous fire from their artillery, from the heights beyond the village.

The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1.30. I believe nine military men out of ten would have pronounced it impregnable. When once this movement had been effected, the French retreating from the pressure of the Prussian artillery fire, and the Prussians as rapidly advancing, the battle was no longer about Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun.

The field, in front of the village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village, and emerging on the other side of it with flaming volleys. This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine, which is one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide.

The side of this chasm, near to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height.

From their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them and poured upon them a scorching fire.

The French guns are in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the hills.

There was not an instant cessation of the roar, and easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse.

The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns of the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half-vertical fire. The French stood their ground, and died by hundreds—I had almost said by thousands. This for an hour or two, that seemed ages, so constant was the slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it.

The Prussian reinforcements coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois des Ognous, and it was at that point, as they marched on to the field, that we could, perhaps, get the best idea of the magnitude of the invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived and came back, and marched forth again. Burnam wood advancing on Dunsenane was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Gorbenz's army, shielded as they were by the woods until they were fairly within range and reach of their enemies.

So the French must have felt, for between four and five o'clock they concentrated upon that spot their heaviest force, massing all available guns and shelling the woods which covered the Prussians unremittingly. Their shot reached the Prussian lines and tore through them, and though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general could long to subject his troops. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance, and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of these woods. The attack of the Prussians in the centre was clearly checked. About five o'clock, however, another brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood and emerged from its cover.

Once out from under the trees they advanced at a double quick. I watched their movement, for the French guns had not lost the range of the woods nor of the ground in front; seen at a distance through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent, bending with the undulation of the fields, but it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling, dying and dead men.

As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me, I gazed on more intently. Many of those who had fallen, leaped up again and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with their comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward, there were a few, though many fell as they powerfully endeavored to follow the advance.

I don't know whether, after the vain efforts of that brigade, another movement was attempted. From the wood, about half an hour afterwards, great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These were, I think, a portion of General Goeben's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route.

The conflict from this point on the Prussian left became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or almost lost, by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away in the wind, and then we could see the French. I tried to get a better view of this part of the field. I went forward about half a mile, and from my new standpoint found myself not far from Malmaison.

The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle, but this appearance was due perhaps to the fact that the French were more clearly visible in their broad height and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then, but the Prussian line also was strenghtened by degrees on the northern point, by infantry and artillery brought up, and from far in the rear, seemingly in the direction of Vernevime, shot and shell began reaching the French ranks.

These were the men and these were the guns of Steinmetz who there and then effected the junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and completed the investment of Metz to the northwest. With reinforcements thus continually arriving on both sides, the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt that the French understood the meaning of the new movement of the Prussians, and of the gradual development of their line to the north.

Steinmetz was able to extend his line gradually further and further, until the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack on the rear of their right wing. So long as the smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters, where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward, was great, and to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the progress of the battle, the darkness was coming on.

I know not how long the French held out nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became inevitable. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns mingled with the flashes, brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually. The very volumes of cloud and flame from the north, as they gradually and steadily approached, assisted the advance of the column, and with that advance the French fire grew every moment more slack.

It was nearly nine o'clock when this ground was yielded finally on the north and the east shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that direction.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

No Hope from the Interference of Neutral Nations—A German View.

The Berlin *Post* regards the summoning of a Congress, in the hope of restoring the peace of Europe, either now or immediately after the first engagement, as a Utopian idea:—

"Do questions really exist between France and Germany that can be settled by discussion? or are there conflicting pretensions that may be reconciled by mediation? Neither we nor the great powers know of any such thing. What we do know is, that Germany has been most audaciously challenged, and that when the cause of complaint adduced by France to justify her insulting demeanor had been completely removed, the Imperial Cabinet, which had long before made up its mind, declared war, without being able to bring forward a single fact that even remotely resembled a *casus belli*. The conduct of France stands morally in the same category with the plundering expedition of a robber chief in the Abruzzi. When a traveller is attacked by bandits he defends himself as well as he can. He may even accept the aid of others, but he will bear of no mediation between his own good cause and the bad one of the robber. We too are resolved to defend ourselves, and with our own strength; we require no foreign assistance, and only ask that no one shall protect or favor the aggressor (and we have reason to lay stress on the latter demand); an attempt at mediation which could produce no good results we unhesitatingly decline. But just because France has conjured up a causeless war, this contest is in the highest sense of the word a national one; it is a war in which no art of diplomacy can mediate between the attacker and the attacked, a war in which the whole nation is unanimously resolved to risk all for all, and by its own strength, and its own strength alone, to prove its right to exist. Let no one misunderstand the earnestness of our purpose, which is equal to the magnitude of the danger. When a peace-loving, and, only a few weeks ago, a divided people, suddenly rises as one man, when all distinctions of parties and the still broader differences that separated the races of Germany are completely forgotten, when the thought of danger to the common country rouses to action the individual like the masses, those who go to the battlefield and those who remain behind; when the youth of the country rush enthusiastically from the lecture-rooms, the schools, the offices and the workshops to join the ranks of an army that includes all classes and conditions, the spectator may be convinced that such a people will not consent to lay down its arms in order to take them up again a few years afterwards, but that it is firmly resolved, come what will, to continue the struggle to the last. England knows what a popular war is, and we hope she will not refuse us her sympathies when we fight as boldly for our cause as England did for hers against the uncle of our present enemy."

A STRANGE HISTORY.

Death of an Irish Patriot.

The death, at Prague, of Laurence Duffy, a companion of Smith O'Brien, of Irish revolutionary fame, has revealed a strange history. Since 1850 Duffy has been a teacher of the English language in that city, living in a miserably furnished house, and, as everybody thought, poverty-stricken. In the commencement of April he was taken to the hospital, and, feeling that his end was approching, he called a carriage, drove to a notary and had him come into the vehicle to take down his testament. He there willed two thousand florins to the advocate as his executor, two thousand florins to his physician, and twenty thousand florins to his sister in Ireland. He then drove back to the hospital, where he died about an hour later, sixty-three years old. His rooms were found to be very dirty, with scarcely any furniture. In an old sack, however, were found a number of letters of great interest from Mazzini, Garibaldi, the chiefs of the Irish movement, and many from Smith O'Brien. From these letters it is seen how hard pressed Smith O'Brien was by the constables towards the last; how, when he fled to the hills, the peasants feared to give him shelter; how he, not wishing to bring injury upon them, determined to go down to the plain, in company with Duffy. He was just about to enter a railroad car when he was arrested. Duffy endeavored to shield his friend, but the pistol of a policeman pointed at him brought him to silence. Smith O'Brien was taken by a numerous escort to Dublin. Duffy, however, escaped, fled to the continent, and lived over twenty years of his life in Prague.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5'18 | MOON RISES..... 2'38
SUN SETS..... 6'45 | HIGH WATER..... 11'49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v B	Aug. 16
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Aug. 18
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 25
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 27
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, St. John, N. B., Souder & Adams.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Portland, Walter, Donaldson & Co.
Schr Annie Shephard, Weeden, Boston, Quintard & Ward.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Queen of Scots, Smith, 40 days from Antwerp, with old iron and empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr H. P. Russell, Nickerson, from Bangor, with lumber to Brown & Woelpper.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 23.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
James McMahon, H. L. Wilgus, and J. E. Dunham, with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 24.—The Ada Virginia, with coal, for New York, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
William Edward, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Four Brothers, with bark to order.
Niagara, with lumber to Trump & Son,
Wilmington Little John, with lumber, for Newark.
Harrison & Son, with lumber, for Jersey City.
B. C. Bowman, with lumber, for New York.
Ida and Emma, with coal, for Wilmington.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 23—4 P. M.—The ship Jamestown is still below, but will go up when the smoke and fog clear off.
Wind E. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was passed 18th inst., lat. 43 28, long. 48 30.
Ship C. S. Packard, Packard, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 11th inst.
Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.
Ship John Patten, Hall, from Shields for Philadelphia, passed the White 11th inst.
Ship Rome, Otis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship Expounder, Crocker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship Hudson, Anthony, hence for London, at Deal 10th inst., and proceeded.
Ship Nimbus, Kelley, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 7th inst., 50 miles W. N. W. of Heligoland.
Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, from Liverpool 29th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., lat. 41, long. 67 55.
Br. steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from Liverpool 8th inst. for New York, was seen 19th, lat. 42 24, long. 51 25.
Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th, at New York 22d inst., with 244 passengers.
Steamer George Washington, Gager, at New Orleans 21st inst. from New York.
Steamer Cortes, Nelson, sailed from Liverpool 20th inst. for New York.
Steamer Cuba, Bukehart, from New Orleans via Havana for Baltimore, s'd from Key West 21st inst.
Steamer Mississippi, Henry, at New Orleans 20th inst. from New York.
Steamer Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, s'd from Boston 23d inst.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Newburyport 21st inst.
Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Ital. bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, hence, at Genoa 6th inst.
Br. bark Jenny Bertenhx, Davis, hence for Havre, in the Roads, Dunkirk, 11th inst.
Bark Argean, Lindsey, hence, at Civita Vecchia 6th instant.
Bark Ormus, Pettingill, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sailed from Flushing Roads 10th inst.
Bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, hence for Swinemunde, in the Sound, Elsinore, 2d inst., and proceeded.
Bark Indefatigable, Falck, hence for Copenhagen, in the Sound, Elsinore, 5th inst.
Bark Atlantic, Jacobsen, hence, at Stettin 5th inst.
Bark Amy A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 11th inst.
Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence for Stettin, passed out from the Motherbank 11th inst.
Bark Jenny Armstrong, Brooks, hence, at Trieste 4th inst.
Bark Sarah A. Dudman, Rogers, hence, at Havre 7th inst.
Bark Proteus, Enslew, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Gloucester 9th inst.
Bark Louis, Wicke, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off Dover 9th inst.
Bark Providence, Coalfleet, hence for London, s'd from Falmouth 11th inst.
Bark Forest Eagle, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 15th inst., lat. 41 20, long. 67 30.
Bark Enterprise, Mulder, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 9th inst.
Bark Queen Victoria, Landers, from Liverpool 17th ult. for Philadelphia, was passed 17th inst., lat. 44 30, long. 44 28.
Bark Leonidas, Gates, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst., lat. 41 10, long. 67, and again on the 19th, lat. 40 50, long. 68 28.
Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d inst.
Br. brig Cairo, Vance, hence, at London 13th inst., via Wilmington, N. C.
Br. brig Lophema, Congdon, hence, at Genoa 7th instant.
Br. brig St. Peter, Le Blanc, hence, remained at Ponce 8th inst., loading for the United States.
Brig L. M. Merritt, Eaton, hence, at Bordeaux 9th instant.
Brig Clara, Jenkins, Coombs, hence, off Bilboa 5th instant.
Brig Nathaniel, Stevens, Saunders, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Brig Alston, Sawyer, reported for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, hence, at Barbadoes, and s'd 9th inst. for Orchilla, with part of inward cargo.
Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Eagle, Seavey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d inst.
Schr Allen H. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Bristol 21st instant.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence, at Dighton 21st inst.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, hence, at New Bedford 22d inst.
Schrs P. F. Heaton, Watson, and Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia; Fanny Hamer, Brooks, from Plymouth for do.; Anna Spofford, Hulse, and Alice Ada, Pike, from Providence for do.; Golden Eagle, Hawes, hence for New Bedford; Minnesota, Phinney, do. for Fairhaven; G. R. Murney, Murney, do. for Bridgeport; M. L. Lewis, Lewis, do. for Boston; and Cloud, Seaman, from New Bedford for Trenton, passed through Hell Gate 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr S. Nelson, Hall (of Portland, Conn.), Jones, from New York for Philadelphia, with dye-stuffs and scrap iron, is ashore in Little Egg Harbor, bilged and full of water. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The S. N. H. registered 123 tons, and was built at Middletown, Conn., in 1850.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 24,
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Boucicault's Great Racing Drama,
THE FLYING SCUD,
In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILGE'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas,
A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
Saturday, Flying Scud Matinee.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH, below ARCH.
SAPPHO OPERETTA COMPANY.
Every evening,
THE BEAUTIFUL "ENDYMION"
MISS MAGGIE HAROLD as DIANA!
SAPPHO as CUPID!
Offenbach's Great Operetta, entitled
"HOPE AND THE CROCODILE."
NEVER BEFORE PLAYED IN AMERICA.
Matinee every Saturday at 2½ o'clock. 8 22 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York.
AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 360; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 19 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), by eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

THE preparations for the defense of Paris, which have recently been prosecuted with such extraordinary vigor, seem to have had the double object of making the capital secure and of relieving the French armies in the field from the necessity of falling back to assist in its protection. The report that MacMahon has marched to the relief of Bazaine, instead of seeking a position where he could oppose the advance of the Crown Prince, tends to confirm this theory; and if it is correct, the huge labors which have recently been imposed on the Parisians are indirectly offensive as well as defensive in their character.

It is an object of vital importance to the French cause to maintain communications with Bazaine, and to enable him to retire from Metz if the exigencies of the campaign render his retirement advisable. Whether this object has been accomplished remains uncertain, as it is impossible to sift the exact truth from the contradictory statements bearing on this point. It seems probable that the rumor that a portion of Bazaine's army had retreated to the line of the railway running northwest from Thionville is based on the arrival of MacMahon's corps or other reinforcements in that locality; and this movement may be but the prelude to a desperate effort to secure, by assistance from without the walls of Metz, as well as from within, the complete deliverance of Bazaine.

The Prussians apparently believed that they had surrounded Metz on all sides, but when it is remembered that they are repairing the losses incurred in a series of engagements which are equivalent in destructiveness to three conflicts like our terrible battle at Gettysburg, it will not appear singular that the powerful French army in Metz has been able to keep open a small outlet in some quarter, and to receive the supplies of food and ammunition which are essential to its existence.

The martial interest of the conflict now hinges more closely than ever upon impending struggles near Metz. Nearly the whole regular French army is in that vicinity; and if it be true that the Crown Prince has fallen back to unite his forces with those of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, a battle between the main bodies of both armies may be the next great event of this campaign.

THE WHISKY WAR.

THE United States authorities yesterday distinguished themselves by making a successful raid upon one of the most dangerous of the gangs of ruffians that infest this city, and it is to be hoped that the prompt action of United States Marshal Gregory in summoning to the assistance of his officers a file of marines from the Navy Yard will sufficiently demonstrate that the Government has the power as well as the disposition to enforce its laws, and to bring those who violate them to justice. The Ellenger brothers, the seizure of whose whisky still was the occasion of the unwonted display of military force made yesterday, are notorious for their evil deeds. Not only have they been engaged in the illegal distillation of whisky, but they have been implicated in a number of dastardly outrages, and the fact that they have hitherto managed to escape such punishment as they merited doubtless encouraged them to believe that they could continue to violate the laws with impunity. The attack upon the United States Marshals was a proof that they considered themselves strong enough to defy any ordinary exhibition of force, and but for the opportune arrival of the squad of marines, the triumph of ruffianism would have been complete. The Deputy United States Marshals who had charge of the prisoners arrested in Ellenger's distillery early yesterday morning are entitled to the highest praise, not only for the manner in which they made their captures, but for the gallant style in which they fought the mob who attacked them for the purpose of effecting a rescue. That they were overpowered and compelled to send for armed support is nothing to their discredit, and the only matter for regret is that in the melee one of the prisoners was able to make his escape.

In view of the peculiarly outrageous nature of the riot yesterday, the very small amount of bail demanded by Assistant United States District Attorney Valentine and allowed by Commissioners Hibler and Biddle must surprise every one. $3000 apiece, which was the security accepted for the appearance of the prisoners in court, does not represent the magnitude of the offense of which they are accused. $20,000 bail was demanded by Judge Ludlow for the assailants of Officer Brooks, and the aldermen of the city and the judges of the local courts have time and again required larger security for no greater offenses than those alleged against the Ellengers than was required yesterday by the United States Commissioners. Not only was the bail too small, but it was an error, in judgment at least, that the persons who offered to become security were not required to produce the title-deeds to their property. The doubtful character of the bail offered is increased by the fact that Jacob Ellenger, who was himself held to answer for obstructing the course of justice, was allowed to swear to the value of his property, and to enter security for his brother Joseph. The Commissioners, we believe, can demand the production of the title-deeds or not, according to their discretion; but the affair of yesterday was certainly not one that called for any leniency towards the accused, and it may be considered as a tolerably certain thing that the Ellengers will not be on hand when they are wanted.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN WYOMING.

WOMAN'S rights are triumphant in Wyoming Territory if nowhere else upon the surface of this mundane sphere. After all, practice is better than theory, and there is no more satisfactory way of testing the value of the principles preached so incessantly by the Susan B. Anthonys, Anna Dickinsons, Cady Stantons, and Olive Logans, who insist that the sphere of women is too contracted, that the men monopolize all the good things of the world, and that women are kept down to cooking dinners and nursing babies, for fear that they may interfere with some of the assumed masculine prerogatives if they are allowed a larger liberty, than to give the members of the sex feminine a fair, square, and impartial chance to show what they are good for in the way of doing the rough work of the world. We confess that we would not like to have the experiment tried upon too large a scale until there was a reasonable assurance that the principles of the women's rightists would hold good in practice, but it would be satisfactory if the oppressed ones could be afforded the opportunity they ask for to show us how much better the world would be under their management than it is under the existing arrangement. We do do not know of a better place than Wyoming Territory for the advocates of women's rights to experiment to their heart's content, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that the equality of the female sex with the masculine is an admitted thing in that section of the country. If Wyoming becomes the best governed, the most virtuous, and the most prosperous of all the States and Territories, under joint female and male management, the advocates for the emancipation of women will have achieved a substantial triumph, and encouragement will be given for those who have doubts about admitting all the claims advanced by such representatives of their sex as Miss Anthony, Miss Dickinson, and Miss Logan, to take a more decided stand than heretofore in favor of their side of the question.

The first experience of the women of Wyoming Territory of the duties devolving upon them by their enfranchisement consisted in several of them being called upon to serve upon a jury in a murder case, which involved the unpleasant necessity of being locked up with a number of male creatures. The female jurors, we are happy to say, performed their duty on this occasion without flinching; and having experienced some of the hardships incident to being allowed a voice and vote in the management of public affairs, the sex is now about to receive its reward in the probable election of some of its members to offices of trust, profit, and honor.

At the Republican convention held on Tuesday at Cheyenne for the nomination of county officers, Mrs. L. H. Pickett was nominated as the candidate for County Clerk; Mrs. M. H. Arnold for Superintendent of Public Schools; and Mrs. M. E. Post as a member of the Republican Committee. We sincerely hope that these ladies will be elected, and will distinguish themselves in their several offices, and we also hope that Messrs. Pickett, Arnold, and Post will not find the babies unduly difficult to manage while their wives are absent from home attending to their public duties.

WILL BIG JAKE COME IN?

THE news from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency indicates that the maintenance of peace and order in an important portion of the plains hinges on the momentous question whether Big Jake will come in. Big Jake is "out" now, away from the agency, and disposed to come "in" provided no first-rate opportunity for attacking the settlements, camps, or trains of white men is offered. The great doubt which disturbs the breast of this romantic savage is whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer agents to half-cheat and half-feed his band of thieving warriors, or to march forth boldly on the highways and take, by force of arrows and the Spencer rifles kindly furnished to his amiable scalp-hunters, the lives and property of ignominious pale-faced sons of toil. There is a good deal of human nature in Big Jake after all. When the United States soldiers in his vicinity become numerous, and when they manifest a disposition to push things by following up the trails of marauders closely and by increasing the annual returns of dead Indians, Big Jake is always ready to come in. His bosom warms with love for his white brothers' and he is glad to stipulate that if his Great Father will only be good enough to keep his hunting grounds intact forever, and to give him an abundant supply of blankets, trinkets, war paint, arms, ammunition, horses and food, he will bury the hatchet. But if, on the faith of a new treaty, the troops are withdrawn, Big Jake is equally ready to go out again as soon as a reasonable prospect is opened of the success of a murderous marauding expedition. Big Jake, and the class he represents, practise all the sins of savages, and they have few or none of either the savage or the Christian virtues. They are liars, thieves, and bloodthirsty villains of the deepest dye, and they come "in" or go "out" as they are controlled by cowardly or cruel motives.

THE LOWERING LOWRY.

THE indefatigable and irrepressible Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, is announced as an independent Republican candidate for the State Senate in the Erie and Crawford district, and the Democratic conference declined to nominate a candidate, because "in view of the very large Republican majority it is impolitic to make a nomination for Senator." This leaves an open field for Mr. Lowry against Mr. Delameter, of Crawford, the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Lowry, in a letter to the Erie *Dispatch*, declares that Delameter is "in the interest of the Bergner and Mackey thieves," and that his nomination was procured by frauds so gigantic that they "will be remembered until the youngest voter in Crawford county shall have grown too old to attend an election." It will be seen that the old war-horse has on his fighting clothes, and he is for a war of extermination against the "ring thieves." What the result will be we cannot now safely conjecture, but Lowry will made a gay fight, and his election to a fourth term in the Senate is among the possibilities. He will doubtless defeat Delameter largely in Crawford, and unless a full party vote is polled against him in Erie, he will return with his thorns sharpened to make jobbers uncomfortable about Harrisburg.

THE SACRED BOOKS.

THE great work of revising the English Bible has been naturally attracting a great deal of public attention to the subject, and as one of the results of the discussion it is proposed to prepare for the use of English readers a series of books that will present in convenient form the substance of the creeds of all other nations. These sacred books will embrace the Vedas, the Zendavesta, the Koran, the Edda, the Buddhistic or Pali Scriptures, the works of Confucius and Lao-tse, etc. It is of course not proposed to reproduce all these books in their original magnitude, but in such a condensed shape as will make them acceptable for popular use. None but the student would enter willingly into the difficult paths of that jungle of theological learning—the scriptures of the Asiatic nations. The general reader might well shrink back appalled from the one hundred and eight folio volumes that contain the canonical books of the devotees of Lama, or dread to enter upon the marvellous mazes of Hindoo psalmody, but the substance of these diffuse writings could be readily condensed into a portable, convenient, and attractive form.

OBITUARY.

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

The death of this very eminent English lawyer, formerly Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is reported. He was of Scotch descent, being a son of the late David Pollock, of London, but was born in that city in 1783. He was first a student at St. Paul's School, and went from there to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became senior wrangler in 1806. He entered the bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, but did not become King's counsel until 1827, though he met with every success in his profession. For a long time he did a large business in London and Westminster, being retained in nearly every case of importance. Mr. Pollock was returned as member for Huntingdon in 1831, and retained the office of representative until he was raised to the bench in 1844. In Sir Robert Peel's first administration in 1834, and also in his second in 1841, he was appointed Attorney-General. In April, 1844, he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and became a sworn member of her Majesty's Privy Council. The late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, was elder brother to the deceased. A younger brother was General Sir George Pollock. He retired from the bench in 1866, and the same year was created a baronet.

James B. Taylor.

Mr. James B. Taylor, a well-known citizen and politician of New York city, died suddenly at his residence on Madison avenue in that city on Monday evening last.

This gentleman has been closely connected with political and public affairs in his own city for forty years or more, but has never held office.

While the Whig party was alive he was one of its most active members, and was a strong personal friend of Governor Steward and others of the same class. Since the formation of the Republican party he has labored faithfully in behalf of that side. He was known as a great local speculator. At one time he was part proprietor of the West Washington market property, and also of Fort Gansevoort.

Mr. Taylor had been absent from the city during the summer, and had just returned when the symptoms of the fatal disease showed themselves. He was confined to his room only during Monday, but was then perfectly aware of the serious nature of his malady. He suffered but little and died quietly. He was about sixty-four years of age.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM B. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. 17 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. 17 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

(4 15tfsp

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 460 CHESNUT Street, Commissioner for Western States. 9 2 ws 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING AT JOHN WANAMAKER'S, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 13th to 26th.

M. B. KELLY, Treasurer

8 10 14t*

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney of Susanna Orr.

8 24 6w*

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 28 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,

No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES

FOR SALE AT

POPULAR PRICES

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.

More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST

Awful Reduction!

For the sake of closing out
The balance of the summer stock,
The public shall have this stock at their own price.
We will not stand about a few dollars, now.
Come and see the goods, and how we have marked them down.
No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere.
No finer suits than these in the world.
No more beautiful fits than these.
Cheaper than ever.
Come! Come!
COME!
Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. 6 27tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, three story Brick Dwelling, and large Lot, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519 S. Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, 56 feet front, 217 feet deep to Otsego street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, First ward, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519; containing in front on Front street 56 feet, and extending in depth 217 feet to Otsego street; 2 fronts. The improvements are a well and substantially-built brick building, 97 feet of which is three stories high, fronting on Front street, and 120 feet one story high, fronting on Tasker street; has a 35-horse power steam engine, one tubular boiler, and two 3-flue boilers, mill, with 2 sets of stones; platform scales. Also, a genteel three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Front street, with a two-story back building and good yard. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Keys at No. 1515 S. Front street. The above is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

8 24 27 S3 10

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20 1m
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. 8 13 to 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M., Principal.
8 13 1m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.
8 15 mwf to 1

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M., Principal.
8 22 1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $360. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

THE COAL BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARried on at No. 507 S. BROAD Street and No. 1118 WASHINGTON Avenue, by the late firm of Branson & Bro., will be continued by the surviving partner, David Branson, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BRO. A good assortment of the best qualities of Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Bituminous coal always on hand, carefully prepared and promptly delivered, at moderate prices. 8 23 6t

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.

EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 23 DOCK Street. 6 21 tf

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crapes, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

MILLINERY, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—TO CLOSE OUT BY 1st of September, bargains in Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, previous to taking stock of fall goods.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Ladies trim your Hats while you wait.

MARKLAND'S,
817 wfm6t No. 237 SOUTH Street.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

(in full uniform)

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON

FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,

remaining until

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arragements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3·30 P. M.,

ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, will lead in devotion in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.

Round trip tickets, good from Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, inclusive, $3.

See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SERIES AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES, OR THREE HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK,

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, at 7½ o'clock A. M.,

THURSDAY, August 25, 1870,

by Camden and Amboy Railroad, making quick time to South Amboy.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets $2 50
Gentleman and Lady 4 00

In order to avoid delaying the special train, and to INSURE COMFORT TO PASSENGERS ON THE BOAT, the tickets will positively be limited.

Tickets should therefore be purchased at an early date. They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M., of the day previous to the excursion, at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion, and on the morning of the Excursion. fstuw3t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtr

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE.

For the Stereoscope ..... 25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted, ... 25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between DAVID BRANSON and THOMAS BRANSON, Jr., is this day dissolved by the death of THOMAS BRANSON, Jr.

All persons having claims against the said firm will present them at once to the surviving partner, who will liquidate the same, and parties in debt thereto are requested to make early payment to the undersigned, who will continue the coal business as heretofore, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BROTHER. DAVID BRANSON,

No. 507 S. BROAD St. and 1118 WASHINGTON Av.

Philadelphia, 8th month, 14th, 1870. 1t

THE COPARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO BEtween ELI M. BROOMALL and JACOB SINEX, for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, under the firm of E. M. BROOMALL & CO., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned. JACOB SINEX.

CHESTER, Pa., August 20, 1870. 8 22 3t*

CARPETINGS, ETC.

THOMAS DEPUY,

No. 37 S. SECOND ST., Above Chesnut,

Has just opened with a large and well-selected stock of CARPETINGS, of choice styles and qualities.

Also, WINDOW SHADES, RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, Etc. Etc., all of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 8 24 3t*

"DR." BRENNAN ONCE MORE.

More About a Bogus Physician—He Turns Up in a Street Brawl in Rochester.

Philadelphians well remember one Paul M. Brennan, as arrant a rogue and quack as ever figured in these parts. He found it convenient to leave this city, and after many wanderings established himself in Rochester. The press of the entire country took occasion to expose his villainies and polluted character, except one or two newspapers in Rochester, which permitted the publication of such local notices as the miserable impostor was pleased to write. But at last they are forced to expose him, in connection with a street fight in that city. The *Express* of Monday has the following:—

This morning, about 8 o'clock, while John M. Reynolds was employed writing at the front window of his residence, on North St. Paul street, he observed two men fighting on the corner of Mortimer street. He noticed that one of the party was Dr. Paul M. Brennan, who has an office in Washington Hall, and who some time since delivered lectures in Corinthian Hall. Mr. Reynolds started for the scene of the conflict, and observed that the doctor had a man down upon the sidewalk, and was pounding him in the face with his fist and kicking him in the head with the heel of his boot. The man, whose name was afterwards ascertained to be McKay, finally got away from the doctor and fled down the street. He was covered with blood, and a stream was pouring from his nose. The affair was witnessed by other citizens of the locality, none of whom knew how it originated. Mr. Reynolds, however, went to the police office and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Brennan, charging him with disorderly conduct, to wit, fighting in the street and disturbing the public peace. Prior to the serving of the warrant, Dr. Brennan came into the police office and gave his version of the affair. He said that at 4 o'clock this morning he was in the Oyster Ocean, on Buffalo street, where he takes his meals, talking and drinking with two other gentlemen, one of whom is from Brooklyn. McKay came in and joined the party. They drank together several times, when the doctor, desiring to get rid of McKay, told him to go away. He would not do so, when he (the doctor) says he slapped him in the face and threw him upon the floor. McKay was then put out of the saloon by one of the employes. Shortly before eight o'clock, Dr. Brennan started for his rooms, going by the way of North St. Paul and Pleasant streets, to avoid being seen, as he said he thought he had been drinking too much. He alleges that he was followed by McKay and his friends, and assaulted on the corner of Mortimer and North Clinton streets. That he turned upon McKay and "he (McKay) got the worst of it."

In the scuffle which took place the doctor claims that he lost or had stolen from him a diamond pin and an amethyst ring; that he valued the latter because it had engraven upon it his family crest. The trial had not taken place when we left this morning.

Dr. E. S. Preston was called after the above fight occurred to dress the wounds of McKay. He found the man's nose terribly mutilated, parts being tore away, which will disfigure him for life. We understand that McKay has also obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Brennan. Thus endeth the first lesson.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

The "Code" in Georgia—One of the Chivalry Killed in a Duel.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 20th instant says:—

Thursday evening, judging from the movements of several young gentlemen of this city, we were led to believe that a duel was on the *tapis*. After satisfying ourselves that such was really the cause of the movements noticed, we quietly awaited further development of facts, for we well knew that if the parties ever met on the field there would certainly be bloodshed. Captain Richard F. Aiken and Mr. Ludlow Cohen were the principals. Their respective friends having arranged all the preliminaries, the two parties met at Dr. Reid's plantation, about five miles from the city, on the Augusta road, yesterday morning, at an early hour. When called up, both took their positions on the field promptly, and everything was in readiness for the fatal combat.

They fired five times, and at the fifth shot young Ludlow Cohen fell. The terrible messenger of death struck him in the right side just below the ribs. The duel was fought at twelve paces with regular dueling pistols.

Doctors Charlton and Duncan went to him as soon as he fell, and saw at once that he was severely wounded. He was placed in a carriage and brought to the residence of Mrs. Hertz, in this city, where he lingered until a quarter to three P. M., when death relieved him of his agony.

As regards the right and wrong of this fatal affray, we are not prepared to judge, but the difficulty arose from a remark made by Mr. Cohen which Captain Aiken considered offensive, and sent him a peremptory challange, which was promptly accepted. The fatal result we have already told.

A coroner's inquest was held over the body yesterday. At the conclusion of the evidence, the following verdict was agreed upon:—

We, the jury, find that the deceased, Ludlow Cohen, came to his death by a gunshot wound received from the hands of Richard F. Aiken, whilst fighting a duel contrary to the laws of Georgia.

At a late hour last night it was rumored that warrants had been issued for the arrest of the party connected with this unfortunate affair, but we could not trace it to any reliable source.

We understand that Mr. Cohen was insured in the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company for five thousand dollars, and that the policy will be paid.

APPEALING TO EUROPE.

Is it the Interest of the Other Nations to See France Beaten?

From the Journal Officiel.

There exists in the life of nations solemn and decisive moments in which God gives them an opportunity of showing what they are and of what they are capable. That hour has come for France. All Frenchmen will rise like one man; they remember their ancestors and their children. Behind them they see centuries of glory, before them a future that their heroism shall render free and powerful. Never has our country been better prepared for self-devotion and sacrifice, never has it shown in a more imposing and magnificent manner the vigor and pride of the national character. It shouts with enthusiams, "Up! to arms!" To conquer or die is its motto. While our soldiers heroically defend the soil of France, Europe is rightly uneasy at the successes of Prussia. People ask themselves to what length the ambition of that insatiable power would carry her if she were intoxicated with a decisive triumph. It is an invariable law of history that any nation which by unbounded covetousness disturbs the general equilibrium challenges a reaction against its victories, and turns all other countries into opponents. This truth cannot fail to be again demonstrated by the results. Who is there interested in the resurrection of the German empire? Who is there that desires the Baltic to become a Prussian lake? Can it be Sweden, Norway, or Denmark—countries that a Prussian triumph would annihilate? Can it be Russia—Russia which is more interested than any power in saving the equilibrium of the North against German covetousness? Can it be England, which, as a great maritime power and as the protector of Denmark, is opposed to the progress of the Prussian navy? Can it be Holland, which is already so much threatened by the audacious intrigues of Count Bismarck? With regard to Austria, the restoration of the German empire to the advantage of the House of Hohenzollern would be the most fatal blow, not only to the dynasty of the Hapsburgs, but to the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

—The Swedish immigrants in Illinois are building a city in the neighborhood of Sycamore. Most of them own from ten to fifteen acres of land.

—The daughter of a wealthy citizen at Gorham, Mich., recently died from the effects of a potato-bug bite. The bite was inflicted during the night, and she died within two days.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley.—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

THE GREAT ENIGMA.—A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of SOZODONT, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the LIBER, or inner bark of the QUILLAYA SAPONARIA, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.—It is astonishing to see the enormous Tumors and Cancers removed and cured by Dr. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, Sixty-fifth and Vine streets. Principal Office, No. 931 Arch street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

TWO BILLIARD HALLS, supplied with Phelan's tables, are among the minor adjuncts of that pattern hostelrie, the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. Rice keep pace with all the demands of guests.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

LUKENS—FOLL.—On the 21st of June, 1870, by Rev. R. Semple Rowe, Mr. BENJAMIN LUKENS to Miss JOANNA FOLL, both of this city.

DIED.

BALL.—At Pine Grove, on the 22d instant, ISABELLA, wife of Jesse R. Ball, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 819 Spring Garden street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BARBOT.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, in New York, ALPHONSE BARBOT, late of New Orleans, and formerly of the U. S. Navy.

BARRY.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, PHILIP BARRY, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 William street, Twenty-fifth ward, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

BEATTY.—On the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, JENNIE W., daughter of Mary and the late William Beatty, aged 26 years 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 335 New Market street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 22d instant, LIZZIE, daughter of John and Mary Jones, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 432 N. Front street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MONAGHAN.—On the 23d instant, HANNAH, infant daughter of James and Honora Monaghan, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 205 Duponceau street, on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE STORE PROPERTY

No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS. —HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 121, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 229 S. SEVENTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA — FURNISHED Cottage to rent or for sale, S. E. corner Spruce and Forty-fourth streets.
8 24 3t* CAPTAIN GUEST, U. S. N.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 8 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 WAREROOMS, No. 619 ARC

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1853. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all Rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

$5000 WILL BE PAID

To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as

DR. FITLER'S

VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years,

PERMANENTLY CURING

WITH THIS REMEDY,

50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED:

so warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; six bottles, $7 50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.

Address Dr. FITLER, Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold or obtained by Druggists. 8 20

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Great Prussian Rejoicings.

The Queen's Peace Sentiments.

The Corps Legislatif.

Stormy Proceedings of Yesterday.

Violent Speech of Gambetta.

The Defense of Paris.

Plenty of Food but no Arms.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Gold Bank Notes

The Low Interest Bonds.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Rejoicings—The Queen's Peace Sentiments.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special to the New York *Telegram*).—Leading citizens of Berlin had an audience to-day with the Queen, and congratulated her on the recent victories by the Prussian arms. The Queen earnestly expressed herself as desiring peace, but added that private letters had been received which stated that the army unanimously demand substantial guarantees for the future peace of the country before the war could be brought to a close.

Prussian Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another is expected there to-day.

Paris journals are unanimously opposed to the project of allowing Prussia to forward her dead and wounded through Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium. They take the grounds that the Prussians once using a neutral teritory for a humane purpose would soon begin to bring forward through the same avenue provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements.

The New French Loan

has all been taken up. Subscriptions to the extent of three thousand millions were received.

The Villette Troubles.

Three persons accused of complicity in the recent disorders at Villette were tried before a council of war to-day, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The arrest of Prussian spies continues.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, Aug. 24.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec for this port, was signalled off Moville this morning.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The session of the Corps Legislatif held last evening was unusually turbulent. In reply to a question Minister Duvernois gave assurance that there was an ample store of provisions in Paris. Several other interpellations were made by various members.

Scenes of Excitement.

Notwithstanding answers were returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory, yet there was much excitement manifested.

Hard on Travelers.

Jules Simon proposed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This proposition was greeted with great applause. M. Glais Bizoin suggested the sending away of all wounded.

Jules Simon energetically protested against this.

Scarcity of Arms.

Deputy Tochard created a tumult by saying there was a scarcity of arms for the troops in certain quarters.

The majority protested

Minister Braine said that arms would be duly distributed. He called the attention of the deputies to the fact that questions concerning armament should not be discussed too much.

Gambetta Accuses the Majority.

Deputy Gambetta, who was much excited, accused the majority of having brought on the war. His remarks were so harsh that the majority refused to listen to him and his voice was drowned by the uproar, and the session ended tumultuously. Gambetta is generally blamed for his lack of discretion.

Governor of Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Count Renard, a noted writer on political economy and finances, has been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace.

The Paris Committee of Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—*La Liberte* says:—Senators Mellinet and Behic have been appointed on the Committee of Defense.

Prince Napoleon.

The journals continue to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence in such a critical time.

Peace Propositions.

La Liberte advises the Chambers to inquire into the matter. The National Guards have held several meetings lately, at which it was resolved that no propositions looking to peace ought to be entertained so long as a Prussian army is on French territory.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fires in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Humboldt Hotel and two adjoining buildings in Humboldt were burned on Monday night. Loss $300,000.

Saturday night a destructive fire occured in Union City. The *Herald* and *Mail* newspaper offices were destroyed.

Assault on a Sheriff's Posse.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—The *Courier* publishes an account of a desperate fight in Obion county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, between a party of negroes and the sheriff's posse, who were attempting arrest Edmund Jackson, a negro, on a warrant for stealing and attempting to kill a planter named Cherry Jackson.

Some dozen negroes heavily attacked the posse in the house where they were preparing to go after Jackson. During the fight five whites were wounded, one, Mr. Harbison, severely, and four negroes. Nearly all the negroes engaged in the affair were captured and lodged in jail that night. All the negro cabins in the neighborhood were burned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamer Abyssinia takes out $497,000 and the Nevada $125,000 in specie to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dutiable Value of Goods.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Treasury Department will not acquiesce in the opinion of Judge Blodgett, recently delivered in Chicago, that the dutiable value of goods imported into the country is the value in bond, in opposition to the letter of Secretary Boutwell's instructions to collectors of customs to includethe excise tax when the same is entered into the merchantable valuation. Blodgett's opinion will be allowed to settle the case at Chicago, but will not be considered as applying to similar suits now pending at New York and other ports.

Low Interest Bonds.

Nothing has yet been done in the matter of issuing the new low interest bonds provided for by the act of the last session of Congress, and in view of the fact that the clause was stricken out making it compulsory on banks to exchange the bonds now held as security for the circulation of the said new bonds, it is considered doubtful whether any of the same could be negotiated at this time if put on the market.

If the compulsory clause had not been stricken from the bill the banks would have been obliged to take these bonds, and would have been interested in having them kept at high rates. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, believes that they will be taken up abroad when the war ends and financial confidence is restored.

Census Returns

from Philadelphia show a very large increase of population in many districts since 1860, and a heavy growth of the manufacturing interests.

Colonel Halpin.

The State Department is now in correspondence with the British Government for the release of Colonel Halpin, of Fenian notoriety, who has been confined for three years in Chatham jail.

A Congressional Error.

Under a strict construction of the Tariff bill, Muscavado sugar, above No. 7 Dutch standard, cannot be made to pay higher duty than two cents per pound. This is undoubtedly an unintentional error on the part of Congress, as all other sugars pay higher duties in proportion to their higher grade.

Obituary.

George Wood, chief of the navigation division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, is dead. He was at one time editor of the *National Era* in this city.

The New National Bank

gold notes will be printed on paper the same as the first postal currency, and on the same plates as all national bank notes, with the words "National Gold Note" substituted for "National Currency" in the centre of the top of the face of the notes, and the words "gold coin" added to the words "promise to pay on demand" at the bottom of the notes.

Payment of Supervisors.

The supervisors of internal revenue are hereafter to be paid directly by the collectors at the end of each month, instead of through the department, as heretofore.

Indian Troubles.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Montana Superintendency, writes to Commissioner Parker concerning a recent attack on the Crow Indians by hostile Sioux. Their strength was variously estimated by the Crows at from 500 to 2000 warriors. The Crows are terribly frightened and demoralized.

The Crows state that they are out of ammunition, and that, together with the fact of their being so poorly armed, was the cause of their being driven in by the Sioux. General Sully thinks the Government will have constant trouble with these Sioux, and it will be impossible to settle the Crows on their reservation till the Sioux west of the Black Hills and Powder river country are severely punished.

FROM THE WEST.

The St. Louis Cotton Prizes.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The citizens' purse of $5000 for the best cotton specimens, to be awarded by the St. Louis fair, commencing October 3, has been divided as follows:—New Orleans or long staple, best bale, $500; second best, $300; third best, $200; best two bales raised by one planter, $400; second best, $250. The same premiums for upland or short staple.

Best bale of Missouri cotton, $400; second best, $200; third best, $100. Best bale raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes except Sea Island, $100.

The awarding committees will be composed of not less than 5 nor more than 9 members, and will be selected carefully from various sections of the Union. Any awarding committee-man directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in the class of which he acted as a committee-man, it will be the duty of the Superintendent to withhold the premium until the facts be submitted to the Commissioner. No one shall act on awarding committees who is related to any person competing for premiums. All entries of cotton must be by letter or otherwise, on or before the first day of October; all cotton must be on the fair ground on or before Monday morning, October 3. Cotton can only be entered to compete in one class; but all cotton can compete for sweepstakes if so entered.

Exhibitors must state distinctly the class they desire to compete, and give the post office address and State of the producer. Each bale must weigh at least four hundred pounds. Bales weighing less will not be accepted. The Memphis, St. Louis, and St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company pass free judges selected to award premiums, and carry without charge cotton offered in competition.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer Ashore.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24.—The steamer Sunnyside, from Catskill for New York, ran ashore between Cruger's Island and Goat Island, and now lies in the mud. No damage was done. The passengers are leaving the boat this morning to take a train on the Hudson River Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, Old	102	$5000 Amer Gold	117¾
$3800 do	101¼	$5000 do	117¾
$1000 do	101¼	10 sh Leh N St	33¾
$1000 Phil & E 7s 2d S	88	50 sh Phil & E R	
$4000 Leh V R n bds		b5wn	26¾
Cp	97¾	100 sh Cata Pf	37

SECOND BOARD.

$2500 City 6s, N. Is	101¾	100 sh Read Is	43¾
100 sh Sch N P. b10	17	100 do	43¾
2 sh Penna R	58¾	10 sh Leh N St	33¾
75 do	58¾	50 sh Phil & E R	
50 do b60	58¾	100 sh Leh N b60	34

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (7 1 3m

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon Still at Chalons.

Bazaine Shut up in Metz

Their Reported Junction Denied.

FROM EUROPE.

Important from the Front.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is reported in London this morning that MacMahon is still at Chalons, and that Bazaine's position is unchanged. He is still at Metz.

Metz is isolated.

MacMahon has not gone to reinforce Bazaine.

The French themselves assert that the Prussians are in strong force on the west side of Metz. The situation has not materially changed since last Saturday, except that the Crown Prince has halted at St. Dizier for the purpose of reinforcing the Prussian centre and right.

[St. Dizier is a town of 8000 inhabitants on the right bank of the River Marne, 35 miles southeast of Chalons and 115 E. S. E. of Paris.—ED. TEL.]

The Reported Isolation of Metz Confirmed.

Paris telegrams just received here declare that Metz is certainly isolated, that the Prussians have cut off communications between Thionville, Montmedy and Metz, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in daily communication, and that no mediation is likely to succeed unless Napoleon takes the initiative.

Contradictory Stories.

Another Paris special says:—*La Patrie* reiterates my special of yesterday that MacMahon's forces are with or near Bazaine, in the Argonnes mountains. But another authority reports that it is only the "army of Chalons," regularly located there, that has joined Bazaine, and that the latter still keeps all his lines intact.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Great Fire.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 24.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods along the boundary of New Brunswick and State of Maine. The harbor of St. Andrew last night was illuminated by surrounding fires. Several villages in Charlotte county are also severely suffering.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Large sums have been subscribed here for the relief of sufferers in the late fires, and the Government will probably grant assistance. Large numbers of people are living under tents loaned by the Governor.

Sir John McDonald,

whose health is completely restored, is expected here in a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Liable to Duty.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is decided at the Internal Revenue Office that when Scheidam Schnapps is put up in bottles and labelled as a medicinal article it is liable to stamp duty.

Another Southern Bank.

A certificate of authority was to-day issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency to the National Bank of Maysville, Kentucky, to commence business on a capital of $300,000.

FROM CUBA.

The New West India Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The expedition now laying the West India and Panama cable promises well. The cable is being laid at the rate of five miles an hour. The expedition will probably reach Santiago de Cuba to-morrow at noon. The electric current from the steamer to Batabano is perfect.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

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WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

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Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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THE BATTLE.

[*Translated from Schiller by Bulwer.*]

Heavy and solemn,
A cloudy column,
Through the green plain they marching come!
Measureless spread, like a table dread,
For the wild grim dice of the iron game.
Locks are bent on the shaking ground,
Hearts beat loud with a knelling sound;
Swift by the breasts that must bear the brunt
Gallops the Major along the front;
"Halt!"
And fettered they stand at the stark command,
And the warriors, silent, halt!

Proud in the blush of morning glowing,
What on the hill top shines in flowing?
"See you the foeman's banners waving?"
"We see the foeman's banners waving!"
"God be with your children and wife!"
Hark to the music—the trump and fife—
How they ring through the ranks, which they rouse to the strife!
Thrilling they sound, with their glorious tone,
Thrilling they go through the marrow and bone!

Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we meet once more!
See the smoke how the lightning is cleaving asunder!
Hark! the guns, peal on peal, how they boom in their thunder!
From host to host, with kindling sound,
The shouted signal circles round;
Freer already breathes the breath!
The war is waging, slaughter raging,
And heavy through the reeking pall
The iron death-dice fall!
Nearer they close—foes upon foes—
"Ready!" from square to square it goes.

They kneel as one man from flank to flank,
And the fire come sharp from the foremost rank.
Many a soldier to the earth is sent,
Many a gap by balls is rent;
O'er the corpse springs the hindmost man,
That the line may not fall to the fearless van,
To the right, to the left, and around and around,
Death whirls in its dance on the bloody ground.
God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery fight,
O'er the hosts falls a brooding night!
Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we may meet once more.

The dead men lay bathed in the weltering blood,
And the living are blent in the slippery flood,
And the feet, as they reeling and sliding go,
Stumble still on the corpse that sleeps below.
"What! Francis!"—"Give Charlotte my last farewell."
As the dying man murmurs the thunders swell—
"I'll give—O God! are the guns so near?
Ho! comrade!—yon volley!—look sharp to the rear!—
I'll give to thy Charlotte thy last farewell;
Sleep soft! where death thickest descendeth in rain,
The friend thou forsakest thy side may regain!"
Hitherward, thitherward, reels the figgt;
Dark and more darkly day glooms into night.
Brother, God grant, when this life is o'er,
In the life to come we may meet once more!

Hark! to the hoofs that galloping go!
The adjutant's flying!
The horsemen press hard on the panting foe,
Their thunder booms in dying—
Victory!

Terror has seized on the dastards all,
And their colors fall!
Victory!

Closed is the brunt of the glorious fight;
And the day, like a conqueror, bursts on the night;
Trumpet and fife swelling choral along,
The triumph already sweeps marching in song.
Farewell! fallen brothers; though this life be o'er,
There's another in which we shall meet you once more!

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—The second volume of Alexander H. Stephens' "Constitutional View of the War Between the States" has been issued by the National Publishing Company after considerable delay, caused by the illness of the author. The gist of Mr. Stephens' argument is that slavery and secession were right, and that the war for the preservation of the Union, and the reconstruction acts of Congress after the war was ended, were all wrong. That Mr. Stephens is honest in this belief there is no doubt, but that he brings up the old worn-out arguments with which this volume and its predecessor are filled only proves that he has learned nothing during the last ten years, and that he is vain enough to believe that any considerable number of persons in the country have sufficient interest in him or his opinions to care a great deal for them one way or the other; and any good purpose that will be served by the publication of this work is difficult to understand. Alexander H. Stephens is one the men prominently connected with the Rebellion who are more to be pitied than blamed. He never was a traitor at heart like Davis, Toombs, Yancey, and some other of the leaders of the secession movement. He was wise enough to see that the Rebellion was a fearful mistake, and yet he was too weak to resist the influences brought to bear to secure his adherence, and, tempted by the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy, he allowed himself to drift with the current. He signalized his entry upon the career of a Rebel by declaring that slavery was to be the chief corner-stone of the new empire, but his heart was never in the Rebellion, and he was from the first anxious to bring about an honorable settlement of the differences between the contending parties. Such a man as this is not the one to discuss the constitutional questions involved in the war and the process of reconstruction in such a manner as to make any impression outside of the rapidly diminishing circle of original secessionists, and as a "constitutional view of the war between the States" the work is worth nothing. It has a certain value, however, as a record and *resume* of historical facts, and as Mr. Stephens' position as one of the chief officers of the Confederate Government gave him ample opportunities to study the inside movements of the Rebellion, his work is a not altogether unimportant contribution to a complete history of the eventful years that followed the election of Abraham Lincoln. The book is sold only to subscribers.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Sketches of San Domingo," by DeB. Randolph Keim. The recent negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States have attracted public attention to that island, and an animated description of the country and its people like the one before us ought to find a multitude of appreciative readers. Mr. Keim was in San Domingo during the progress of the treaty negotiations as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and he enjoyed unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with the leading men and the manner in which they managed the affairs of the island. His book is written in the flowing and graphic style of a practised newspaper correspondent, and we commend it as a readable and interesting account of a bit of country that came very near being United States territory, and that in all probability will be in our possession before many years.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received of the recent publications of Lee & Shepard, "Bear and Forbear," by Oliver Optic, the sixth and concluding volume of "The Lake Shore" series of stories for boys, and "Hard Scrabble," by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the sixth and last volume of the "Elm Island Stories." These are interesting narratives of adventure, combined with the demonstration of moral principles, and they are intended to combine edification with entertainment.

—Part XL of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" comes down to the title "Monticulate." Some of the most prominent subjects treated in the number are "Milk," "Milton," "Mineral Coal," "Mining," "Minnesota," "Mint," "Mississippi," "Mahommed," and "Montana."

—*The Technologist* for September has a variety of interesting articles connected with engineering, manufacturing, and building.

—The August number of *The Mason's Home Book* brings "The Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry" down to the title "Sacred." Edited and published by Leon Hyneman and Alfred T. Jones, at No. 161 North Sixth street.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* has been sent us by Turner & Co. and by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. The contents are as follows:—

"The Mediterranean of the Pacific," Thomas Somerville, with sixteen illustrations; "A Sunset Memory," Azella M. Smith; "South Coast Saunterings in England (Saunter VI), Canterbury II," M. D. Conway, with nine illustrations; "The Daisies," Miss H. R. Hudson; "Among the Peaches," William C. Lodge, with seven illustrations; "Frederick the Great, X. The Invasion of Bohemia and the Retreat," with four illustrations; "Up and Down," D. R. Castleton; "A Day Among the Quakers," Mrs. Nellie Eyster; "The Message," S. S. Conant; Se-quo-yah," William A. Phillips, with a portrait; "The Old Love Again," Annie Thomas, with two illustrations; "In Wall Street," Austin Abbott; "Was it H, or K?" Katharine G. Ware; "With a Flower," Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc.; "Female Suffrage, a letter to the Christian women of America" (Part II), Susan F. Cooper; "A Dream of a Dead Face," J. Bunting; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone;" "A Modern Bill of Fare," T. B. Thorpe; "Footprints of Charles Dickens," M. D. Conway; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

Under the title of "The Mediterranean of the Pacific" Mr. Thomas Somerville gives a readable description of Puget Sound and its vicinity, where the Northern Pacific Railroad will have its western terminus. As public attention is being now attracted to this quarter of the country, the following extracts from this paper will be of interest:—

The railway linking the far West to the far East was opened in July last. The full significance of that important announcement can scarcely be estimated. It will change the aspect of a great and productive region. The Indian already stands aghast as he sees the line of cars—that greatest of all great "medicines"—rattling along the plains where he hunted the buffalo, and withdraws to the northward. He hears in the whistle of the engine the death-knell of all his race. The trapper hears it, and hurriedly gathers up his traps and little "fixins," and, with his squaw and half-breed brood, retreats before the surging flood of emigration. They hear, not afar off, "the rush of waves where soon shall roll a human sea"—a sea that shall sweep them before it.

These regions, of which many knew little, save by the tales that came floating back of the exploits of Jed Smith and Kit Carson, the hardy pioneers; of Skipper Gray, who first breasted the breakers on the bar of the Columbia; of Captain Bonneville, who made his way to them by land; of Sutler, who found a bank of gold in his millrace; of old Downie, yclept "Major," who always "struck it" where he slept—these regions have all been brought near by the railway. Thousands have left their homes in the East for a month's vacation and a trip to California during the last summer. They have been to see us and gone away again, to tell of our snow-tipped mountains, and giant forests, and rocky gulches, and the glittering gold, and pleasant corn-covered valleys and vine-clad hills. To us in the West it seemed as if New York and Philadelphia and Chicago had gone out "on the tramp." In August the writer met an authoress from New York in the Willamette Valley, a professor from Iowa away up at the Cascade Falls of the Columbia, a couple of Senators from Washington staging it through an Oregon forest, the Governor of Illinois at a social gathering in Portland, dined with the Vice-President on board one of the Oregon Steamship Company's vessels, near to the 49th parallel, had a drink with an Eastern editor in one of the ice-caves of Washington Territory, and spent three of the happiest days of his existence with Seward and his party, on the pleasant waters of the Puget sound.

And no sooner has one railway been opened than another is proposed. The engineers have already been out and made the survey. The Northern Pacific is spoken of as a rival to the Central Pacific, and the land-holders and lot-holders of the Puget Sound are discussing the location of the great terminal city. The eyes of all are turned to a spot which is destined to play no mean part in the history of our national progress and civilization. Bills may be proposed and defeated, particular schemes may be discussed and delayed; but let any one take a look at the position and contour of the northwestern corner of our country, and he will be convinced of its importance, and foresee its manifest destiny. There is a great inland sea stretching up 200 miles from Cape Flattery, studded with fertile islands, surrounded by pine-covered heights, and nearer, by 800 miles, to China than San Francisco—and nearer, also, to New York. Instead of sage-bush desert and salt plains, there is a fertile belt, under which lies a bed of miocene coal, stretching all the way from Illinois to Washington Territory. Let any one consider the increasing commerce with China, of which we have merely tasted the first-fruits, and acquaint himself with the character of the country behind it, and he will perceive why so much attention has been paid to this part of the republic; he will be satisfied of the wisdow manifested in preserving intact the boundary line which terminates so near it, and discern a reason for the present anxiety to push through the Northern Pacific Railway.

* * * * * *

Here, as elsewhere on this coast, we perceive the last of the red man side by side with the first of the white men—the dying race and the growing race strangely intermingled. At Victoria we saw the residence of the Governor and officials on one side of the harbor, and the "rancheree" of King Frisi and the dilapidated remnant of the Songhish tribe on the other. As we look over the side of our vessel at Port Townsend we see two Clallam girls in their Chinook canoe sitting at ease. Thus have the Duke of York and such as he sat at ease for centuries in their salmon-scented hails. In the midst of good opportunities, in one of the best fields of the world, they have lived out their time in idleness and sensuality, their industries never rising higher than skulking round the forest and shooting the elk, or sleepily dozing in their canoes and spearing the salmon as he darted along; their pleasures never ranging beyond the hideous "potlatch," when, with wild screams and savage joy, the tribal crew mounted the roof of their "rancheree," and flung their long-stored blankets to maddened "tilicums" (companions) beneath. Their time has come, and their portion is another's. Even now they have lost their enthusiasm of the savage, without gaining the wisdom of the white man. They are letting their time-cherished customs drop as things of death. In this country of the Flatheads, where for centuries the Clallam belle has been rated according to the taper of her "caput," we find comparatively few mothers thus preparing their offspring for social position. Occasionally we see a Clallam conservative, some frowzy old crone from the Chehalis or the Querquelin, sitting with the instruments of torture applied to the hope of the family. Down at Cape Flattery, where they hunt the seal and gather the dog-fish oil, they preserve this ancient feature of their race. Some of them boast that the chignon is only an attempt on the part of other belles to copy their native graces. More than one have we seen with a piece of solid bark rolled up in their hair in imitation of the fashionable chignon.

On the whole, these dusky mothers take but little trouble with their offspring. The "tenas man" (small man), when born, is wrapped in a piece of old four-point blanket, covered over with the soft bark of the willow or dog-wood, laced up tightly in his cradle of wicker-work, and left to take care of himself. Kick or sprawl he cannot, and his bawling pleases himself and hurts no one. Generally he is a contented little animal as he is tossed around in his basket, or swings from his pole or the branch of a tree in the great forest.

* * * * * *

After all—would the reader believe it?—the "San Juan Difficulty," as it is gracefully termed in these parts, has arisen from the mere scrape of a pen. Great Britain claimed Oregon north of the Columbia river; the United States claimed all south of latitude 54 deg. 40 min. In 1846 that grand compromise called the Ashburton treaty accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary line. But this line, if drawn across, would have cut off the tail end of Vancouver Island. It was therefore stated in the treaty that, after leaving the main land, it shall go southward, through the middle of the channel, to the Strait of Fuca. The treaty appears to have been made under the erroneous impression that there was only one channel between the main land and Vancouver Island. At the time, the Rosario Strait was the best known, and the most commonly used; the Haro Strait has since been surveyed, and is the most direct and best channel. Now the island, or rather the islands, for there are thirty of them, lie between these two straits; so, if the line passing through the middle of the channel means the Rosario Strait, they belong to Britain; but if through the Haro Strait, they belong to the United States. The channel? Are we to understand the channel best known in 1845-46, while they were discussing terms, or the main channel, as now ascertained by survey? The mere insertion of the four letters H A R O would have prevented the "difficulty." More has been make of the question than it really deserves. San Juan, Orcas, and Lopez islands (each about ten miles long, and from one to three miles wide) are fertile; but, where land is so plentiful, we need not take their gain or loss as a matter of life and death; and we beg very respectfully to settle the whole difficulty, and submit the following proposal to all concerned: During the survey in 1858 a middle channel was discovered, called the Douglas Channel. If it were taken as the boundary, San Juan and a few islands would fall to the English; Orcas, Lopez, and all the others to the United States; for, though it does not command the harbor of Victoria, as was ignorantly stated by the British Foreign Secretary, yet it is distant only six miles from Vancouver Island, and commands the strait by which ships would pass from Victoria into British Columbia. At present the Americans have a garrison at one end, and the English at the other. There they are, ready to blow each other off at a signal from their chiefs, yet enjoying the most friendly intercourse—assisting each other to hunt the deer and fish the salmon.

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IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lo west estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

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LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

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Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

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AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, September 6, at 1 P. M.

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First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

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For further information apply at the company's office.

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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 27.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 27, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 5

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager. 6 27 mwf 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm6

THE SENTIMENTS OF MINORITIES IN TIMES OF WAR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Those among mankind who take an interest in political events at any great crisis may be divided into two classes—such as embrace without hesitation the prevailing sentiment of the time, and such as diverge into varieties of sentiment of their own, whether arising from sagacity or prejudice, fancies or crotchets. This is especially the case in countries like ours, where freedom, not only of action but of thought, is carried further than in communities governed under other political systems, whether more or less democratic. Not only are the minority (at least for a considerable time) not silenced by the majority, but they are if anything rather more demonstrative than their opponents, more eager to be heard, and more anxious to put forward their reasons, as if deprecating an unanimity which they cannot but apprehend.

Similar manifestations of diversity of opinion in England have almost always attended the course of great European wars of what may be termed modern times, although England until lately was always a party to them. It was very hard work for the grandsons of the cavaliers to tame down their old royalism into hearty sympathy with the arms of the usurping William in his struggle against France. Even when that struggle was continued by so good a Church and State woman as Anne, there was many a partisan of the Pretender whose feelings were sorely distracted between patriotism and foreign allegiance. When Chatham, with Prussia on his side, made war on Europe, there was for once no minority in the British public at all. For the first and only time England stood arrayed in that quarrel in hearty unanimity. But the American war was commenced, at all events, against the vehement protests of a minority strong in numbers and stronger in reasoning; of which many members no doubt really desired the success of the insurgents, sinking their zeal for English self-assertion in still stronger zeal for the cause which they esteemed the right. And although as the war continued the feelings of the community in general warmed to the conflict, the voice of opposition was never wholly extinguished. Finally, in the great struggle against the France of the Revolution and of the first Empire, although the national spirit was roused more and more as it raged on through two-thirds of a generation, yet even to the end there remained a sturdy though diminishing section of our people whose sympathies were with France, who held that the war was an unrighteous one, waged in truth against liberty with a Napoleon for its champion. And to the survivors of that section the short-sighted obstinacy of their antagonists gave by-and-by a final triumph, and the Reform Act served as a revenge for Waterloo.

Up to this time we are witnesses only, and not actors, in the continental war now commenced: but the attitude of the British public, at all events as represented by the press, affords as fair an illustration of this national peculiarity as any which can be drawn from history. Unless we are mistaken, the pervading sentiment of our majority, all but a national sentiment, is on the Prussian side. One strong reason for this is the general reprobation of the aggressor in a quarrel: of him who strikes the first blow, especially when he can show no other reason for doing so than is involved in long argumentative recrimination. But a far more overmastering cause is to be found in the national instinct which watches over our own greatness and security. With France on the Rhine and in Belgium, and with no hope of reversing the issue, it is only too deeply felt that the day of England as a European power would be over; while a German coalition dictating terms of peace at Paris could scarcely by possibility have any demands to make incompatible with our honor and our advantage.

This, we repeat, is the popular English view at the present moment, right or wrong. Yet there are many well-wishers to France among us, and many whose reasons for being so, as well as their openness in avowing them, are honorable. But they are almost all what may be termed by-reasons—collateral issues, as lawyers would say, defended by arguments quite irrelevant to what strikes the world as the main question. There are many who cannot get over their hostility to Prussia as the originator of the present complications by her overbearing injustice to Denmark and her well-timed assault on Austria. There are many who are influenced by a strong sense of the loyal friendliness of France towards ourselves for many years past, on whom the memories of our common Crimean struggle act more forcibly than the fears or jealousies of the present day. And there are more than might be at first supposed, belonging at least to the higher if not the more powerful classes, in whose eyes the present quarrel assumes something of a religious complexion. Strange, but true nevertheless. It is only the other day that the *Monde* assured the public that the war was to be regarded as a crusade—that it was imperatively necessary, in order to check the progress of German Protestantism and infidelity. Grotesque and almost blasphemous as such an appeal to the God of battles in such a cause may be, there is reason to think that it strikes an answering chord in a good many hearts. Such sentiments, more or less pronounced, are not confined to our Romanist fellow-citizens. They are shared by the section of our upper classes whose feelings lead them into the nearest approximation to Rome, and whose favorite object of aversion at the present moment is Protestantism. In the long run, and if the prevalent sentiment of the majority has time to acquire full strength, all these little eddies and backwaters will disappear before the general swell of the current. But, for the time, they act as disturbing causes in a small way; and it is, on the whole, advantageous that they should do so. It is better that whatever fixed public conviction is ultimately to prevail should be seen to have formed itself deliberately, after full allowance made for hostile tendencies and lukewarm assents, and even eccentricities of opinion, than that it should bear the appearance of being the result of the hasty enthusiasm of part of the nation imposed on the rest through moral coercion.

WHAT WE EAT WITHOUT KNOWING.—Some Southerner on his summer tour to the North has amused himself by following up the large shipments of white clay, or "kaolin," which comes from the deposit near Augusta, Georgia, and has partially discovered what becomes of it. The clay is very fine in grain, free from silex and of a pure white color. It is said to be valuable in the manufacture of various grades of earthenware, but as the tons and tons of it which come North do not seem to go to porcelain manufacturers, our Southern friend has taken the trouble to discover that it has become the standard substance for the adulteration of soda, cream tartar, calomel, white lead, and particularly the fancy candies with which we are all accustomed to imperil our lives. All this is very interesting. If the American people have got that bank of clay to eat before we can have pure groceries or confectionery, it will be well to keep informed from time to time as to what progress is being made. Now that the thing is spoken of, many persons will remember, no doubt, that in eating pulverized sugar, bon-bons, and especially white candies, there is frequently left in the mouth something clammy and insoluble, with a taste similar to the slate pencils which we used to nibble in our school days. That must be the "kaolin" we hear of. It is not a particularly hazardous diet, a little heavy, perhaps for a delicate stomach, but not poisonous. The discouraging thing is that it is expensive. The eating of clay should not be denied to those who enjoy it, but the rest of mankind should not be forced to do so, at the rate of from ten cents to a dollar per pound. —*Cleveland Leader.*

A VISIT TO PUTNAM'S WOLF DEN.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* has been paying a visit to the famous cave from which the youthful Israel Putnam pulled the ferocious wolf of history. It is situated in the town of Pomfret, Conn. Eventually, says the correspondent, we reached the spot where we were to leave the carriage and approach the den on foot. This was determined by a gap in the fence, while the trees opposite bore marks of having been gnawed by innumerable impatient horses, hitched here from time to time by visitors. A tolerably well-worn path through the wood, for half a mile, led us to the rocky hill in whose rugged brow the famous den, ages gone by, was fashioned by the hand of nature. It is guarded by a giant oak, which may have stood there for centuries. In fact, the entire hill-side is overgrown with scattering trees, bearing indications of great age, for the woodman's axe has never awakened the solitudes of the spot within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The entrance to the cave presents a huge mass of rock surmounting two smaller rocks which form the sides. A slab some four inches in thickness has broken away from the roof and dropped down, but does not in the least obstruct the mouth of the cave, which is somewhat funnel-shaped. Viewed from the exterior, the inner entrance is now about eighteen or twenty inches square; and with a width of three feet and a height of two, the cavern is said to extend into the hillside for thirty or forty feet. But the earth undoubtedly has been washing into its mouth for years, until at the present time there is nothing remarkably imposing in its appearance. The there fact that Putnam visited the spot under the peculiar circumstances that he did is the only source from which it could have derived more than a local celebrity. The curiosity of the public centres in the *name* and not the *character* of the cave.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11 35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M

Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

6 28

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9 40 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.

5 45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $20. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·30 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

6 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Train leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 6 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WESTCHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 9·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·00 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00

" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST AND MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. &	3·30 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Harleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mau

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

Bazaine on the Offensive.

The New Plan of Campaign.

Metz Completely Isolated.

The Total Prussian Losses.

115,000 Killed and Wounded!

Peace Yet Impossible.

Will Paris Resist?

The Firing on Kehl.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Capitulation of Pfalzburg.

STUTTGARD, Aug. 24.—The capitulation of Pfalzburg, which was reported yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed.

The Firing on Kehl.

CARLSRHUE, Aug. 24.—Much indignation is expressed at the action of the French garrison of Strasburg in firing upon Kehl, a defenseless town. The commander at Kehl has solemnly protested against it.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—News of a French victory at present would cause a panic in the stock market here.

Belgian Soldiers Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The morning journals here publish despatches announcing that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

Peace Yet Impossible.

The *Presse* says the ambassadors from Russia, Italy, and Austria, in reply to their offers to negotiate for peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a single Prussian soldier treads French soil.

Ollivier in Switzerland.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—At the latest advices Ollivier was in Switzerland, denouncing the French Chambers for betraying him.

Madame Canrobert.

The *Times* to-day says, correcting itself, that Madame Canrobert and family are not in England.

MacMahon's Movements.

Obscurity still surrounds MacMahon's movements. The reports are contradictory.

The Paris Fortifications.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Figaro* urges the placing of electric lights on the Paris fortifications.

French Naval Items.

SWINEMUND, Aug. 24.—It is said the French squadron in the Baltic has in its service an experienced English captain and Danish skipper. The French have also secured pilots by the promise of splendid rewards.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Private advices from Paris, received by mail, contain the following intelligence, dated Monday, 22d inst.:—

March of the Crown Prince.

A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dizier, and going towards Paris with 150,000 men. It is uncertain whether he will be able to avoid a fight before going further.

Will Paris Resist?

Prussian officers do not believe Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow an approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

The Emperor

is at Montniedon *incognita*.

A Committee of Defense has been organized.

Bazaine's New Plan of Campaign.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Mezieres, dated yesterday afternoon, contains the following:—The resistance of Bazaine even with the small force under his command prevented an advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of MacMahon's large army were entirely completed. MacMahon and Bazaine are now ready to assume the offensive, and a movement is expected immediately. They will attack the Prussians together.

The Crown Prince Falling Back.

La Liberte says the army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dizien some days ago, has not passed that place, but, on the contrary, has fallen back.

The Prussian Losses.

The same journal adds that it knows from a reliable source that the loss of the three Prussian armies has thus far been as follows:—Killed, 35,000; wounded, 80,000.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Noon.—The following despatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war:—

Metz is Entirely Isolated.

The Prussians are strong on the west in that vicinity. General Failly, who was in command at Chalons, is still there, but by a new disposition is superseded.

MacMahon is Strongly Posted

in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menehould, Verdun, and Rheims.

MacMahon has 175,000 men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition, and artillery.

Sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

Reinforcements fort he Front.

We are sending forward reinforcements constantly, but this is done without weakening the defense of the capital.

Every day fifteen or twenty thousand conscripts set out for Champagne.

This morning two battalions of Gardes Mobils, from Brittany and Normandy, left by railroad for Argonnes.

Recruits Poorly Armed.

I must admit they are very poorly armed. Their guns were old muzzle-loaders, and they were without uniforms, but they were brave and stalwart fellows. Here there is

No Abatement of Patriotism,

while work on the fortifications goes on. The National Guard and even young men from schools and lyceums drill in the manual of arms.

Drilling the Home Guard.

Every day fifteen thousand men are drilled in field evolutions in the Champ de Mars. At

The Corps Legislatif.

there is nothing of great importance. The action of the newly-created Committee of Defense is, however, reviewed and considerably criticized.

I saw the Minister of Marine as he came from to-day's session, silent, like others; nevertheless he gave those around him to understand he expected very soon good news from the fleet. It is time.

Prussian Spies

swarm upon us, especially in the semi-official world. It follows that redoubled caution must be exercised upon all despatches sent hence by way of England. M. Chevreau's own signature is necessary in order to send a political despatch to the United States.

The Condition of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 23—(Special the, *Courr'er des Etats-Unis*).—The sprightly element of the Parisian people accommodates itself with difficulty to the reign of silence which the Ministry imposes on us.

So Many Blunders

were committed in the opening of this war that it is feared this change in the policy of Count Palikao only conceals

Some New Mistake.

It would be easy to dissipate this impression, but it would not be right, and no one wishes to do it.

Bazaine Not Conquered.

I saw to-day part of a despatch from Bazaine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatif. It was couched in general terms, but it could never have come from a conquered man or one doubtful of success.

A French Summing Up.

Bazaine wished to leave Metz, but he was not able. On his side, the enemy in return wished to seize and cut his communications with Paris, nor did he succeed any better. This is in two words the situation and explanation of the recent engagements. We have sustained severe and heavy losses, it is said, but those of the enemy have been enormous and out of all proportion to the merely negative advantage which he has gained.

The Bazaine and MacMahon Conjunction.

It is difficult to obtain accurate news of what has taken place at Chalons or in the neighborhood. At the War Department they peremptorily refuse to say anything on the subject, but some papers, the *Patrie* and *Presse* among others, announce that the corps of MacMahon and Failly have succeeded in reaching Argonnes, and by a flank march from that place will effect a junction with Bazaine. I believe some of the troops lately encamped at Chalons have gone thither, but I can affirm nothing certainly.

The Crown Prince's March.

I am assured that the Prussian Prince Royal has given over his direct march on Paris, and that he waits for the Prussian army before Metz to deliver a great battle. Other despatches say that he is at Bar-le-Duc.

Everything from that direction is confused, and I believe that these reports are put in circulation by the enemy to make the Parisians believe that all immediate danger has been dispelled, and to calm their patriotic ardor to place the capital in a state of defense.

Napoleon's Silence.

The Emperor is at Rheims. He waits an opportunity to victoriously break the silence.

Mysterious Diplomatic Rumors.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs everything is quiet. There are certainmysterious rumors among the diplomatic corps, but there has been no proposition for preliminaries of peace as I have read in some of the English papers.

I know that Bismarck has indirectly informed De la Tour d'Auvergne that Prussia will not treat for peace until she can do it on conditions which will make it impossible for France to take revenge hereafter. It is not then our abasement but our destruction which the Prussian Minister seeks. Force will answer him.

Victor Hugo

has been returned to us. The poet reenters France in the uniform of the Home Guards.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 91¾; for account, 92⅛. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86⅜; 10-40s, 83. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 111⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 61f. 60c.

HAVRE, Aug. 23.—Cotton opened at 161f. for Orleans, and closed at 161½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. American securities heavy. U. S Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 82½. Stocks dull; Illinois Central, 111.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Beef, 121s. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railway Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oakland and Alameda, and San Joaquin Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Specie Shipment.

A steamer from Mexican ports has arrived here, bringing $308,000 in Mexican coin.

Vega's Expedition Unsuccessful.

Private advices from Mazatlan, dated August 14, say Vega's expedition has been unsuccessful. Corona is preparing to take the field to destroy or capture him.

The Codfish Fleet.

Another arrival from the codfish fleet brings 35,000 fish.

French Meeting in San Francisco.

An enthusiastic meeting of Frenchmen was held here to-day. $5000 were subscribed for the sufferers in the war. An effort will be made to remit to Paris $10,000 monthly. Intense excitement was manifested, and there was great cheering.

Hon. William H. Seward

passed Elko to-day. He was much prostrated, and was unable to get out of the car.

Obituary.

N. H. H. Ball, a prominent citizen of Virginia City, Nevada, died to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Cutting Down Work and Expenses.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va. Aug. 22.—Orders have just been received here from Washington, by the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, to limit their expenses to the amounts actually appropriated by Congress for these departments for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1871. This will virtually suspend all operations here until the next session of Congress, when it is hoped a larger appropriation will be made. Work has already been suspended at the Rip Raps—now known as Fort Wool—and at the artesian well in the Fort, which is being sunk under the auspices of the Engineer Department, and other discharges have been made in order to reduce the number of employes to the smallest possible limits.

In the Ordnance Department a discharge of some seventy men was made this morning of mechanics and laborers, leaving the present force about forty men. It is thought that a further discharge will be made at the end of the month, when some repairing of tools, etc., now under way, shall have been completed.

FROM THE WEST.

Aid for the Prussians.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.—A monster concert was held at the opera house last night for the benefit of the German relief fund.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Stocks dull. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 117⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111¼; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia sixes, new, 62; Missouri sixes, 89⅛; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93⅛; Erie, 22; Reading, 90⅜; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 90; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Cotton unchanged; stock very scarce. Flour steady and fairly active. Wheat—Better feeling but no material change in prices; amber Maryland, $1·50@1·60; good to prime Maryland, $1·35@1·45; common, $1·10@1·25; Western, $1·35@1·38; Southern white, $1·40@1·65. Corn—White, nominally 90c.@$1·10; yellow, 95c.@$1; Western, 80@90c. Oats, 46@48c. Rye, 85@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky lower, with good demand at 93@94c.

GRAVELOTTE.

One of the Greatest Battles of Modern Times.

The following is the conclusion of the N. Y. *Tribune's* magnificent account of the battle of Gravelotte sent in full by cable. The beginning of the narration will be found on an inside page of this paper:—

But to go back now to the movements of the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face, as he stood gazing on the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed that this attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene nearer his feet, where they were just beginning what must yet be a long task—to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and, I thought, sadly.

Count Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and anxiety. If it had not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fighting was. His towering form was always a little in advance of the rest.

When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte, the horses of the headquarters' party were hastily called, and the entire party mounting, with the King at their head, dashed down to a point not very far from the village. The shouts and cheers arose, and followed them wherever they passed.

A CAVALRY CHARGE.

A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode occurred. From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be, a magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at the point where the Conflans road joins that to Metz. Then they dashed up the road toward Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Huberts is cut through the hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from 40 to 60 feet high, except at the point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at the time the culminating point to which that road ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered at that only half that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of that regiment which seemed to meet its fate under the eyes of the King. The situation hardly admitted asking many questions, but their plunge into that deep cut on the hillside, where next day I saw so many of them and their horses lying, was of that brave, unhesitating, unfaltering kind which is so characteristic of German soldiers, among whom straggliers and deserters seem to be absolutely unknown.

MYSTERIOUS REINFORCEMENTS.

I must record also what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard, and suffering, it was only too plain, heavily. From this army, division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the French centre. A portion of the Prince's numerous reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagements of the 14th and 16th instant. Moreover, a considerable part of his army required rest, and two divisions—one certainly—were in need of reorganization before they could again become efficient on a field of battle. Yet, at one time, it seemed that every division and brigade and regiment was likely to be called into action. The losses in the centre and the massing of great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank, left the Verdun road itself at one time almost uncovered—the very road for possession of which the Prussians were fighting. At a moment that for these reasons seemed critical there appeared on the field, occupying ground before held by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops. They moved into position under the eyes of the King, yet neither the King nor any of his staff could account for their appearance. They passed the point which in the morning had been the Royal headquarters. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and their advance did not cease till dark. But the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The staff insisted that at the point whence it moved there were, or at any rate ought to be, no troops of the armies of either Steinmetz or of Prince Frederick Charles. The rumor began and spread among the group of men who surrounded the King that this fresh, mysterious force was a part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that a new junction had been expected. I know of no reason to suppose this true. Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction, but it happened that I was away in another part of the field before the riddle was solved. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle-field, illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the movements of forces over broken and wooded ground. I no longer wondered that to me the same task was almost an impossibility.

In any event it cannot be doubted that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt upon the fortunes of the field. They were visible to the French as well as to us. Here was another example of the moral effect that may be and so often is exerted in battle by masses of men whose presence is known to the enemy, but who may not fire a shot in the actual conflict. From their line of march, it is clear that the divisions were finally posted a little in the rear and on the left of the Prussian centre at the time when the attacks so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased—in fact, had failed for the time. It was possible that the French, having suffered far less in holding their ground than the Prussians in attacking, might have advanced in their turn and have undertaken a vigorous offensive movement. If they had any such purpose, it is not unlikely that they abandoned it on sight of the Prussian reinforcements.

Instead of advancing, the French now contented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which earlier in the day they had been driven back. At no time did they seriously strive to regain the westernmost line of hills which had been theirs in the morning. At no time did they recover or seek to recover by any vigorous forward movement to the junction of the roads at Gravelotte. From 7 to 8 the weight of the battle tended more and more to the north of the road. There was a lull, the meaning of which the French failed apparently to interpret. By seven they may have believed themselves partly victorious. They were still perhaps in condition to renew on the morrow the struggle that had gone on all day for that fated road from Metz to Verdun. If they had not gained the road or the battle they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours after they had lost both.

A BLAZING HOUSE ILLUMINES THE EINALE.

A little before 8, a lage white house on the height beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church. Its spire grew into flames, and a vast black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of the battle. More and more picturesque grew the whole field. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed now by the lines of fire that ran flickering along the front of a regiment as it went into action. The tongues of fire pierced through and illuminated the smoke out of the cannons' mouth, and the fuses of the shells left long trains of fire like falling stars. No General likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance takes then the place of skill; but the flanking movement on the French right had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after the day was done.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

To leave the French in their positions during the night would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved. So from 8, or 8½ to 9, the decisive blow was struck. When the battle of Gravelotte had actually ended, we knew that the Prussians held the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz; we knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape; we know that a victory greater than that of Sunday, and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday, has been won. We believe that the French army, which had fought as valiantly and as vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle-field. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast first fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death such as no one could ever wish to see again.

The following further particulars are telegraphed by the same special correspondent of the *Tribune*, respecting the battle of the 18th:—

A reconnoissance made the day previous (17th) showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. The column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans, and the last part was driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was resolved to attack there, as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in a northeast direction from Gravelotte, commanding the road from Briey to Metz. The 7th Prussian Corps formed the right of the line. Next came the 8th, posted on the road to Gravelotte; then the 9th and 12th Corps. The Guards were on the extreme left. The 3d, 1st, and 10th Army Corps were held in reserve. The 5th was kept up along the whole line from 11 o'clock.

THE "TRIBUNE" CORRESPONDENT IS CAPTURED.

The Prussian artillery seemed overpowering, and the French batteries were gradually driven back on a second line. I pushed over to the left of the French line, thinking that their position was abandoned, but to my surprise found the enemy was still there and myself a prisoner. Of what happened afterward I can give but little account. The cannonade was renewed on both sides, lasting till nearly 10 o'clock, when the French appeared to be retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire.

I was treated kindly by my captors, who went off through the woods, lost their way in the darkness, and slept under the trees. While they slept I escaped and reached St. Marie, which was in possession of the Germans. In this village many of the houses are battered down. Every available spot was crowded with wounded men. Even the streets were covered with straw, and the French and German wounded were lying there in masses together. I went on foot to Rezonville, where the King had bivouacked for the night.

Beyond Rezonville the country is stripped bare. No conveyance nor food is to be had. Metz is completely surrounded by the Prussian forces. The 4th Army Corps having moved round from the east to the north, the Saxon corps of pioneers has been sent to the front.

Four Prussian corps will be left about Metz to carry on the siege. The remainder of the army is to advance towards Verdun. The King's headquarters will be moved in a day or two to the southwest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MUSLIN.—Yesterday afternoon an old woman named Sarah Collins entered the residence of E. B. Williams, No. 1340 Coates street, and stole from the sitting-room a lot of shirting muslin. Some of the inmates hearing her entered the room, and desired to know what she wanted, when she replied that she wanted some victuals. She then started to go out, when her odd bulk was noticed and the theft detected. A policeman was then called in, who took her in charge, and Alderman Massey sent her to prison.

VALUABLE BUILDING AT PUBLIC SALE.—Included in Thomas & Sons sale, September 13, at the Exchange, is a valuable brick building and large lot, No. 1515 South Front street; 56 feet front by 217 feet deep. It is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. They will also sell at the same time a number of small dwellings, residences, stores, stocks, etc. See advertisements.

THE LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.—Tomorrow Beck's Philadelphia Band gives the last of a series of highly enjoyable excursions to New York Bay and up the Hudson as far as the Palisades. Owing to the immense number of persons who attended the previous one, the management, to insure comfort to all, has limited the tickets to 800, so that the purchasers may rest secure of ease and pleasure.

MARINE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a canal boat lying on the Schuylkill at Bainbridge street wharf, the property of H. Devinney, was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before gaining any headway. At an early hour this morning it was again fired with a like result.

WHISKY.

Caught at Last.

In the spring of 1869 Joseph Taylor, manufacturer of cotton yarn in Richmond, whilst one day on his way to bank to make his daily deposit, stepped into a beer saloon at the northwest corner of York and Amber streets, to look at the newspapers and examine the price lists. Whilst therein he called for a glass of beer, and on paying for it it became necessary for him to take from his pocket his bank book, in which was the bulk of his cash to the amount of $700, in order to get at some loose change. Laying the book on his knee, he paid for the liquid and then went on reading.

So absorbed was he in the contents of the paper that he did not notice the slipping of the book from his lap to the floor; but finishing his reading, he arose and walked out. Just then one Patrick Malady, who had been working with a gang of street-cleaners in front of the house, entered the place and espied the prize. Quickly he picked it up, and stealthily he examined the contents. He then placed it in his pocket. The woman behind the bar saw the whole affair, but being alone she was afraid to charge him with it. Malady soon went out, but instead of going back to work, he went up the street and entered a new and unoccupied building.

Here he removed the cash, dropped the book on the floor and then left. Mr. Taylor meantime returned and made known his loss, when the woman told him what she had seen. Taylor then proceeded to the house where Pat had entered, where he found the book minus the cash. Making the affair known to the officers of the law, Malady was hunted up and taken before Alderman Heins', who held him to answer at court. Patrick promptly entered the required bonds; but when the case was called at court, he was *non est*. The usual course was then pursued, a bench warrant was issued, carefully folded and put in the pocket of one of the tipstairs where it was suffered to remain.

Nothing more was heard of Patrick or the $700 until the matter was placed in the hands of Detective Joseph H. Mirkil, of Recorder Givin's force, who commenced working the case up, and finally located Pat at Wilmington, Delaware, engaged in the sale of whisky. Yesterday Mr. Taylor accompanied Detective Mirkil to the latter city, and made an affidavit before Mayor Valentine that Pat was a fugitive from justice in this State. His Honor then issued a warrant, and Chief of Police Dougherty, together with Messrs. Mirkil and Taylor, called at Pat's saloon, and requested him to accompany them to the Mayor's office, which he reluctantly did.

His Honor explained to him that he had his choice either to be committed to jail to await a requisition or voluntarily accompany Detective Mirkil to Philadelphia. Pat very sensibly concluded that he must go some time, and that the present opportunity was as propitious as any other. He arrived here about 7 o'clock last evening, and was at once taken to the County Prison to await trial. Pat takes the matter very coolly, but does not like the idea of giving up the business he had established on the capital obtained so surreptitiously.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ATLANTIC CITY EXCURSION.—The grand Knights Templar celebration at Atlantic City, postponed from last week in consequence of the overcrowded condition of the hotels at the "City by the Sea," will positively come off this week, and on Friday afternoon next a large number of the Sir Knights from this city and Camden will leave by the afternoon train. The programme previously announced will be faithfully carried out, and it is anticipated that the postponement will have the effect of increasing the number of excursionists. St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of this city, will be out in strong numbers, and the other Philadelphia commanderies will be largely represented. It is expected that the grand Knights Templar celebration of last season at Atlantic City will be completely eclipsed on the coming occasion.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—To-morrow evening William McKibbin, of this city, will deliver a lecture at Courtland Saunders College, West Philadelphia. His subject will be "Glitter vs. Gold." Mr. McKibbin is spoken of as a highly educated man, and there is but little doubt that his subject will be handled with considerable skill, and the event prove an interesting one to those who attend.

A NON-MILITIA TAX-PAYER IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday one Philip Hess was arrested and brought before Alderman Smith, charged with tearing down the bills of sale which had been posted on his property by order of the Militia Tax Collector, so as by the sale to obtain the amount of the tax which Hess refused to pay. He was held in $400 bail to answer at court on a charge of malicious mischief. It is said that it is intended to make this a test case in court.

TROUBLES OF A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday Officer King, of the Seventh district, attempted to arrest a drunken character at New Market and Callowhill streets, when he was attacked by his companion, William W. Crib, who attempted to rescue his friend. King, however, with the assistance of a brother officer, secured both, and Alderman Toland held them each in $600 bail to answer.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.—William V. McKean, Esq., Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the families of the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Messrs. Newhall, Borie & Co., making the sum total $744·50.

TILL TAPPER.—Yesterday a youth named Charles Wells entered the store No. 330 North Thirteenth street, and took from the till ninety-six cents. As he was leaving he was detected and handed over to a police officer. Alderman Massey committed him to prison.

MANIA-POTU.—Officer Martin, of the Sixth district, last night arrested a drunken individual named H. Wickham, who hails from Bristol, England. Shortly after being confined in the cell he was attacked with mania-potu. He was sent to the Almshouse.

BURNED.—Mary Farley, aged nine years, was badly burned about the head and legs by falling into a bonfire at Passyunk road and Moore street, about 10 o'clock this A. M. Her father was also badly burned about the hands in rescuing her. She was carried into her home.

A SIREN.—A *nymphe du pave* named Fannie Lee has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Smith on the charge of enticing a countryman into a bagnio on Duponceau street, and there robbing him of his cash. The arrest was made by Reserve Sergeant Crout.

FIRE ON WALNUT STREET.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the store-room in the rear of the second story of the building No. 819 Walnut street, used as a tavern and residence by Henry Monaghan. Damage trifling.

LEAD PIPE.—A thief named George Williams was this morning found in the new building No. 1613 North Seventeenth street, whilst in the act of stealing lead pipe. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central.

GROCERIES.—At an early hour this morning the grocery store at the corner of Sixteenth and Summer streets was entered through the transom and robbed of $10.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY

Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.

Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1·00; by mail, $1·15.

One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,

Stationer and Card Engraver,

6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM

PATTERN SHIRTS,

MADE BY R. EAYRE,

ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p

58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Prussia and Austria.

Will France be a Republic?

Russia's Strict Neutrality.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Foreign Mail Service.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and Austria.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—*La Patrie*, semi-official organ says there exists at Vienna a Prussian party, encouraged and paid by Von Bismarck. Said party, who played the odious *role* of 1866, has control of some of the Vienna journals, and since the recent successes of Prussia has endeavored to persuade Austria to act favorably, making a handle of the well-known sympathy of Hungary for France. The Austrian Government, however, have resisted these overtures thus far, and will, no doubt, maintain a friendly neutrality. The *Patrie* denies the story that by Austria's withdrawing her corps of observation Prussia has been enabled to use troops that she could not otherwise have moved.

Will France be Republican?

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Times* recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif in favor of self-government will be irresistible hereafter, should the Emperor fail.

Prussia and Bavaria.

Prussia has sent Bavaria ten millions in gold as a subsidy.

Prince Napoleon's Mission

to Italy is ridiculed as untimely and profitless.

The French Blockading Squadron

at the mouth of the Elbe has refrained from acting on the offensive.

Cuxhaven

is ceasing to be an agreeable watering place. It is a strong place naturally, and has besides been greatly fortified.

The Figaro's Electric Lights.

The proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* for placing electric lights on the Paris fortifications seems to meet with favor. The military authorities think the idea a good one, as the dazzle of the lights will perplex the besiegers and aid the besieged.

The Orleans Party

are very hopeful. The Princes here watch events closely, and an agent of great skill and experience, who is in Paris, advises them of every event affecting their interests there.

The Moving of the Prussian Dead and Wounded.

The question of transportation home of the Prussian dead and wounded through the neutral States of Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg has assumed some importance. It was stated at first that the neutral great powers had asked this privilege of the Governments of Holland and Belgium, but it seems now the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused, and Belgium has replied that such consent on her part would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility.

France Full of Fight Yet.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—*La Patrie* of to-day says:—Should the Prussians defeat the great army now confronting them near Chalons, they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris. Besides, they will find Paris itself amply prepared to resist an attack.

It is noticeable that the people here are growing more and more confident as they learn how great the measures of defense are throughout the country. The false despatches published in London *Times* create intense indignation here among all classes. One great effect of these despatches is to increase the determination of the French to fight.

The Garde Mobile

and sharpshooters camped around Paris are constantly drilled and exercised by competent officers.

Russia has a Word to Say.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The St. Petersburg *Journal* denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France, as has lately been published. She is, however, certainly unfavorable to that measure, but regards the agitation of that question as premature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Mail Service.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The foreign mail service is being performed satisfactorily to the department, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in making contracts pending the war.

The Home Contracts

are being executed, and nearly all the routine work of putting them in operation under the recent lettings is completed. The Postmaster-General hopes to make considerable reduction of expenditure for carrying the mails. The opening of suspended routes in the South has been attended with less present and prospective loss than was anticipated.

Mutilated Bank Notes.

Under the rules of the United States Treasury all mutilated bank notes are redeemed according to the degree of mutilation. A note with a certain portion of its superficial surface torn off is never redeemed at its full value, but in proportion to the quantity of superficial surface presented for redemption. Since greenbacks were introduced the redemption division of the Treasury has been constantly engaged in redeeming this mutilated currency, and an account of the discount has been kept, which shows an aggregate up to the present date of $186,693, which the Government has thus saved; all of which has, of course, come out of the pockets of the holders.

Rear-Admiral Glisson

reports to the Navy Department that he has relieved Rear-Admiral Radford in command of the European fleet, hoisting his flag on board the U. S. steamer Franklin, Holland, August 10.

Army Resignations.

At their own request Captain Kane and Lieutenants O'Toole, Richardson and Mallory, unassigned, have been honorably discharged the army with one year's pay each, under the recent act of Congress.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Coming Boat Race.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The Tyne crew, six in number, have arrived here, bringing four boats. They will leave immediately for Lachine and go into training. The St. Johns crew are also in training regularly at St. Johns, N. P., going over a six mile course three times daily in their new boat. They are expected to beat any time heretofore made by them.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull and easier; sales of 500 bales; middling upland at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 20¼c. Flour advanced 5c.; sales 8500 barrels State at $5·40@6·40; Ohio at $5·90@7·45; Western at $5·40@6·80; Southern at $6@9·75. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 55,000 bushels No. 2, spring at $1·20@1·22½; winter red Western at $1·40. Corn firmer; sales 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85½@86c. Oats advanced 1@2c.; sales 30,000 bushels State at 83@85c.; Western at 80@81c. Beef steady. Pork drooping; new mess, $28·25; prime mess, $24@26. Lard in fair request; steam, 16@16¼c. kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 93c.